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QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF  
CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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*CONTENTS*

*ARTICLE*

PAGE

- Early Editions of the Emancipation  
Proclamation. J. M. EDELSTEIN..... 169

*ANNUAL REPORTS*

- Maps. WALTER W. RISTOW and CATHERINE I. BAHN..... 173  
Law. STAFF OF THE LAW LIBRARY..... 183

- INDEX TO VOLUME 16*..... 235

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## Early Editions of the Emancipation Proclamation

IN THIS one hundred and fiftieth year since the birth of Abraham Lincoln it is particularly noteworthy that through the generosity of Alfred Whital Stern of Chicago the Library of Congress now possesses the most important collection of separately printed contemporary editions of both the preliminary and the final proclamations of emancipation. It would, of course, be impossible to write about these editions of one of the great documents of history without relying on, if not actually repeating, Charles Eberstadt's conclusive article, "Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation," published in the 1950 volume of *The New Colophon* (p. 312-56). Suffice it to indicate here the extent of the Library's present collection of the individual early issues of this document of major social and historical significance.

The valuable bibliography which Mr. Eberstadt appended to his article listed 52 separate printings of the Emancipation Proclamation prior to 1866. At least four additional printings have since become known (nos. 5a, 17a, 29a, 38a), each of them a variant of one in the Eberstadt list, making a total of 56 separate printings to be considered. Of the 56, the Library of Congress had, prior to Mr. Stern's most recent gift, 26 printings. And of these 26, seven had been earlier gifts to the Library from Mr. Stern, in three cases of which (Eberstadt nos. 10, 45, and 48) the Stern copy was a duplicate of one already in the Library. One of the copies of Eberstadt

no. 10 had been given to the Library by the late John Davis Batchelder.

Funds which Mr. Stern placed at the Library's disposal in 1958 and 1959 have made possible the acquisition of 11 editions of the Emancipation Proclamation previously not owned, including unique copies of the first issues of the preliminary and final proclamations (Eberstadt nos. 1 and 8), as well as another duplicate and some additional material. The total of the Library of Congress' holdings now is 37 of the 56 known. Thirteen of these 37 are known only in unique copies, of which six are now held by the Library (Eberstadt nos. 1, 8, 22, 37, 46, and 52).

The first printing of the preliminary proclamation was issued on or about September 22, 1862. It is of three pages, measures 7¼ by 3¾ inches and was printed by the Government Printing Office in great haste in order to supply the copies needed for the local press and the government agencies. The only one of the early editions with a descriptive heading, its caption reads "*Notice of issuance of Proclamation emancipating slaves in States in rebellion on January 1, 1865.*" The misprinted date in the caption, 1865 for 1863, illustrates the haste of printing. This proclamation gave the South exactly a hundred days' notice of the consequences if the rebellion were continued. Upon their expiration, on New Year's Day, 1863, the first printing of the final proclamation was issued; also printed by the Government

Printing Office, it is a 2-page broadsheet, measuring  $7\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. No other copies of either of these printings have ever been located. It is their presence that makes the Library of Congress' collection of contemporary printings of the Emancipation Proclamation of first importance.

The following will indicate which printings in the Eberstadt listing are in the Library of Congress, and the number of copies of each. The letter "S" signifies that one copy was the gift of Mr. Stern. The first numbers given are the Eberstadt numbers.

1—1 copy S  
3—1 copy  
4—1 copy S  
5a—1 copy S  
7—1 copy S  
8—1 copy S  
10—3 copies S  
12—1 copy S  
13—2 copies  
17—1 copy S  
17a—1 copy S  
19—1 copy S  
21—1 copy  
22—1 copy  
25—1 copy S  
26—1 copy  
28—1 copy  
29—1 copy

29a—1 copy S  
31—1 copy S  
32—1 copy  
33—2 copies  
34—1 copy  
35—2 copies  
36—1 copy  
37—1 copy  
38—1 copy  
38a—1 copy S  
39—1 copy S  
40—1 copy  
41—1 copy S  
44—2 copies  
45—3 copies S  
46—1 copy  
48—2 copies S  
49—1 copy  
52—1 copy

This collection of contemporary printings of the Emancipation Proclamation may be consulted in its entirety in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress, with the exception of Eberstadt no. 3, which is part of the Robert Todd Lincoln papers in the Manuscript Division, and no. 49 and one copy each of nos. 33 and 45, which are in the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division.

J. M. EDELSTEIN  
*Rare Book Division*

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## Annual Reports on Acquisitions

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# Maps

MAP AND ATLAS accessions, slightly below normal during the previous 12 months, resumed an upward trend during the period May 1, 1958, to April 30, 1959. The total of 96,102 maps and 1,574 atlases added to the collections is well above the average for the past 10 years and the fourth highest annual figure. Average accessions for each working day numbered 380 maps.

This is an impressive figure and is testimony of the continuing importance of maps in the "cold war" or "armed truce" which is becoming the accepted pattern of life. It is the more remarkable because it has been attained despite active efforts to limit receipts, in order to conserve space within the Library buildings. Such measures include rejection (after examination at source) of proffered transfers from other Federal agencies, retention of only one copy except for a select group of particularly essential maps, the discard of ephemeral cartographic publications, and the elimination of quantities of surplus duplicate maps by exchange or by destruction.

Accessions figures for the report year 1959 are here tabulated by source:

Source	Maps	Atlases
Transfer-----	*56,605	*261
International		
exchange-----	*16,208	103
Government source---	*13,530	*74
Purchase-----	*7,185	*617
Copyright-----	1,746	480
Gift-----	581	*29
Domestic exchange---	*247	*10
	96,102	1,574

\*Increase over previous year.

Map and atlas acquisitions fall into two major categories: current (*i.e.*, published within the past two years) and retrospective or noncurrent materials. Transfers, gifts, and domestic exchanges yield primarily retrospective works. Current publications comprise the bulk of the accessions received from the government, and through international exchange, purchase, and copyright channels.

## Transfer

The Library of Congress Map Division, as the only comprehensive historical map collection in the government, falls heir to quantities of obsolete maps and atlases, weeded from the files of other Federal map libraries and mapping agencies. The transfer of such material was particularly heavy in the years immediately following World War II, and was far beyond the processing capacity of the small staff of the division. A backlog of transferred maps consequently accumulated.

With the assistance of graduate students of geography and staff members from other libraries who have participated in special work projects during the past seven summers, progress has been made in reducing the backlog. Of the 56,605 transferred maps added to the collections this year, approximately 36,000 came from the processing arrearage. Additional thousands of maps found to be already in the Library's collections were sent on exchange to institutions participating in the summer project, or were destroyed. The remaining 20,605 transfers that were accessioned rep-

resent maps received from various Federal agencies.

As noted previously, Map Division acquisitions specialists screen all prospective transfer material on the premises of the Federal agencies. By such selective screening it was possible to reject more than 26,000 maps. By eliminating these and by streamlining accessions procedures, all but a few thousand sheets transferred during the year were processed. Such measures, together with the summer project, reduced the overall backlog by some 120,000 maps.

More than 20 Federal libraries or mapping agencies transferred maps and atlases to the Library during the year. Almost three-fourths of the total transfers received, however, came from one agency, the Army Map Service (14,500 maps, 145 atlases). The Department of State, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Hydrographic Office each transferred more than 1,500 sheets, and Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, the Census Bureau, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey each supplied upwards of 400. More than 100 items were received from the Office of Geography in the Interior Department and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Head of the Acquisitions Section visited the St. Louis headquarters of the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center in November and rejected more than 25,000 obsolete maps and charts which were available for transfer. Large groups of maps were also rejected, after examination, at the Army Map Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

### Gifts

Maps and atlases received as gifts comprise but a small percentage of the total acquisitions. Moreover, the receipts in this category fluctuate greatly from year to year. Thus, the 29 atlases and 581 maps

acquired as gifts in 1959 amount to about one-third of the receipts in this category during the previous year.

About 15 percent of the gifts were current cartographic publications. They include presentations by publishers of new maps, atlases, and globes, copies of which may also be received on copyright deposit. Noncopyrighted works, of private individuals or business concerns, are also received as gifts, usually in response to request-letters sent by the Map Division or the Exchange and Gift Division.

Many friends and professional colleagues of Map Division staff members, in the United States and in foreign countries, send presentation copies of their cartographic publications. Among those in this country from whom welcome items were received are Prof. Jan O. M. Broek of the University of Minnesota; Mr. A. R. Dunlap of the University of Delaware; Prof. H. H. Shearer of Montana State University; and Mr. Carl I. Wheat, Menlo Park, Calif. Colleagues from abroad who were donors include Mr. Cheng-tung Lien of Nantou, Taiwan; Prof. Chen-Siang Chen of Taipei, Taiwan; Señor Carlos de Zevallos of Lima, Peru; Mr. Herbert Friedlander of Haifa, Israel; and Dr. Alexander MacDonald of Toronto, Canada.

By far the largest proportion (85 percent) of the gifts received were retrospective or noncurrent maps and atlases. Included are many items of the fairly recent past, some of which may already be in the Library's collection. Through the years, however, the map collections have been enriched by many rare and valuable cartographic items received from beneficent friends.<sup>1</sup>

Such noteworthy gifts, regrettably, are received all too seldom, and the Library

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, "The Melville Eastham Gift of Atlases," in *QJCA* XV (August 1958), 219-27.

of Congress ranks far behind many university, public, and privately endowed libraries in the acquisition of rarities. As the library of *all* the people, the Library of Congress is at a disadvantage in attracting gifts from private collectors. Most potential or prospective donors, understandably, are more disposed to make such presentations to their alma mater or to an institution within their own State or community. Further, because smaller libraries often must rely largely upon gifts to increase their holdings, such institutions have active and coordinated programs aimed at encouraging such acquisitions. Because most reference requests received by the Library of Congress are answered by current or recent publications, staff efforts must be concentrated upon procurement of publications in these categories.

### Domestic Exchange

In quantity of receipts, domestic exchange ranks lowest among procurement sources. During the 12 months under review, 247 maps and 10 atlases were so received. The principal benefit to the Division resulting from such relations is in the manpower provided by certain institutions to the summer projects. As noted previously, a number of libraries and universities pay the salaries, for varying periods, of staff members or graduate students who participate in processing the backlog of transferred maps. In exchange they receive shipments of surplus duplicate maps and atlases. Some 50,000 items were thus distributed during the year. Institutions receiving significant quantities included the American Geographical Society, Brigham Young University, Dartmouth College, Georgia Institute of Technology, Indiana University, Princeton University, and the Universities of Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, and Washington.

Maps (in addition to services) were received on domestic exchange from most of the above libraries or universities, as well as from the American Museum of Natural History, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Delaware State Library, the John Carter Brown Library, the National Geographic Society, the Public Library of Bangor, Maine, and the University of Arizona.

American libraries, and State, county, and local historical societies constitute a potential source for securing photoreproductions of historical maps. The collections of virtually every historical society and local library in the United States include one or more early manuscript or printed maps. Through the years the Map Division has acquired, in an unsystematic manner, reproductions of a number of such maps. Among the current year's domestic exchange receipts is a copy of the original manuscript of Moses Greenleaf's 1815 "Improved Map of the District of Maine," and a photostat of the printed *Plan of the Town of Stratham, New Hampshire, 1793*, by Phinehas Merrill. The latter is believed to be the earliest printed American town map. Examples such as these suggest that a systematic canvass of historical societies to obtain reproductions of historical American maps might bring to the Division collections many interesting and valuable maps.

### Government Source

As stated above, accessions of current map and atlas publications are received through government source, international exchange, purchase, and copyright deposit. With the exception of a few retrospective items acquired by purchase, only new cartographic publications come through these channels. The total of these accessions (38,669 maps and 1,274 atlases) represents, therefore, a reasonably comprehensive fig-

ure of the annual cartographic production outside the Iron Curtain. The figure for 1959 is 10 percent greater than for the previous year.

Under "government source" are recorded all accessions from official Federal, State, and local (county and city) publishers. Sixty percent of the 13,530 maps and 74 atlases acquired in this category are the products of Federal agencies, 10 percent are State publications, and 30 percent were issued by local governments.

Federal map publishers deposited 7,800 maps. This figure is lower than for some previous years because, with few exceptions, only one copy of each map was added to the collections. Past policy of the Division was to retain two copies of most United States governmental map publications. Increasing cartographic production and limitations on space within the Library have made necessary the single copy policy.

The leading Federal producers are, as in past years, the Army Map Service (3,000), Geological Survey (2,700), Coast and Geodetic Survey (900), Aeronautical Chart and Information Center (600), Hydrographic Office (200), and Tennessee Valley Authority (103).

The Geological Survey issued a number of new city and vicinity maps, which are composites of the standard 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles. Further progress was made toward completion of the 1:250,000 *Strategic Map of the United States*, an Army Map Service series distributed to the public through the sales offices of the Geological Survey. The Soil Survey (Department of Agriculture) published 27 new county soil atlases in the new format which was introduced in 1957.

Official State publishers supplied 1,560 items, or 10 percent of the accessions. Although there are no laws requiring State agencies to deposit their publications in the Library of Congress, a number send such materials regularly. Most official State

publishers will supply materials to the Library upon request.

The principal suppliers of maps are State highway departments, geological surveys, departments of resources and industries, and conservation and recreation bureaus. In recent years a number of States have established aeronautical bureaus, and some 30 aeronautical charts of different States were among the current year's receipts.

Obtaining maps issued by local governments is one of the most time-consuming tasks in the field of map procurement. County and city maps are published by a number and variety of local administrative offices. Because of fairly frequent personnel turnover in such offices it is virtually impossible to establish any workable system of automatic distribution.

The only practical method of securing good coverage of local maps is to canvass, at periodic intervals, appropriate offices or officers. During the year the Map Division sent form letters requesting recent official maps to more than 3,300 city engineers, managers, or mayors. The response was more than favorable, and some 4,000 up-to-date plans of United States cities have been added to the collections. This is approximately 30 percent of all government-source maps acquired in 1959.

### International Exchange

For the past 11 years the Library's program for procurement of foreign maps has been integrated with that of other Federal map libraries and mapping agencies. It operates through an informal Inter-Agency Map Procurement Coordination Committee, administratively directed by the Department of State's Coordinator of Maps. Negotiation of exchanges and purchases are made by a corps of geographic attachés stationed in diplomatic posts throughout the world.

Since the IAMPCC program has been in operation the Library of Congress has received through international exchange approximately 170,000 maps and 700 atlases. The current year's receipts, 16,208 maps and 103 atlases, are above the 11-year annual average.

No geographic attachés are stationed in Communist or Communist-controlled countries. Consequently maps of such areas must be procured through outlets in the United States or in countries visited by IAMPCC representatives. Obviously, maps received through such indirect channels are for the most part quite generalized and on small or medium scales.

As in previous years, the largest shipments of maps have come from Western Europe and from Great Britain. The majority of the 3,200 maps received from Great Britain consist of sheets of standard series published by the Ordnance Survey and the Geographical Section of the General Staff.

Canada's map production seems to be stabilized, for the 2,600 sheets received from our northern neighbor match the receipts for 1958. France ranks third in international exchange, with a shipment of 1,600 maps.

With the exception of the three already considered, no other country supplied more than 400 maps. Japan and Bulgaria sent between 300 and 400 sheets, and Thailand, Germany, and Italy provided more than 200 maps each. Other countries from which more than 100 maps were received (in descending order) include Norway, Ireland, Australia, Spain, Argentina, New Zealand, Brazil, Sweden, and Mexico.

Some maps were received on international exchange through the efforts of Library of Congress staff members on special procurement assignments. Thus, Cecil C. Hobbs, Head of the Orientalia Division's South Asia Section, obtained a number of

valuable maps on a mission to Southeast Asia.

### Purchases

Purchases add to the Library's collections both current and retrospective items. In the former group, foreign map and atlas publications (mostly commercial, but some official) require a large share of the available funds. Many such purchases are made by the geographic attachés previously mentioned, and some items (particularly atlases) are acquired through the Library's purchasing representatives in various countries. Some noncopyrighted maps and atlases published in the United States must also be purchased.

During 1959 there were purchased almost 7,200 maps and more than 600 atlases. This is the second largest number of maps acquired in this category for any one year. Atlas purchases in 1958-59 were 50 percent greater than for the next highest year.

While the picture for current purchases is favorable, that for retrospective acquisitions is distinctly discouraging. Only a few moderately choice items were acquired. Among them are two large manuscript maps by Jedediah Hotchkiss, mapmaker on the staff of Stonewall Jackson. These maps, which supplement the Hotchkiss maps acquired in 1950, came with a miscellaneous lot of Hotchkiss diaries and manuscripts purchased by the Manuscript Division. They are large hand-drawn sketches which were apparently used by Hotchkiss to illustrate public lectures in the post-Civil War years.

Another retrospective purchase is an anonymous manuscript map of parts of Allegany and Washington Counties, Maryland, dating from about 1850. Neatly drawn, it shows the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the "Turnpike Road," and a number of towns, sawmills, and taverns.

Precise facsimiles of a pair of globes, "Erd und Himmelsglobus," copied after originals engraved in 1705 by George Christopher Eimmart, may also be mentioned. The gores, reproduced by offset and carefully colored by skilled Viennese artists, are mounted on globe balls of plaster and papier mache. The original globes, 30 centimeters in diameter, are in the Museo Astronomico in Rome.

### Copyright Deposits

Accessions by copyright deposit registered a sharp decrease, in comparison with previous years, amounting to only 1,746 maps and 480 atlases. This is primarily because the practice of retaining only one copy has been extended to include all but a select few of the maps deposited for copyright. In previous reports, duplicate copies have been counted in the copyright deposit totals.

This source continues to supply the bulk of new atlases issued by United States commercial publishers. Through this medium are also received new editions of road maps, school maps and globes, pictorial and recreational maps, and some copyrighted city and town plans.

### Representative Maps, Globes, and Atlases

The volume and variety of the Library's cartographic accessions makes necessary an overall statistical analysis. Such a review and summary provides a basis for comparative studies, indicates trends in type and character of cartographic publication, and reveals areas or sources which need more active acquisitions attention.

The map user, however, has little interest in figures. His concern is to locate the atlas, globe, or map which will help solve a particular problem. That problem may be as simple as checking the mileage

between two cities on a road map. But the information sought might also be essential in solving a complicated legal case.

Individual description of 96,000 maps and 1,500 atlases is, of course, impractical. Selected cartographic items received in the Map Division are reported in the Library's *Information Bulletin*, as well as in such professional journals as *Surveying and Mapping*, *The Professional Geographer*, *Journal of Geography*, and the Special Libraries Association's *Geography and Map Division's Bulletin*. Full listings of United States official and nonofficial map publications received in the Library of Congress are supplied for the annual *Bibliographie cartographique internationale*. Selected Latin American maps are described in the annual numbers of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

Cartography, like other arts, is responsive to the times. Thus the current spotlight on rockets and artificial earth satellites has stimulated publishers to feature maps of outer space, the planets, and the moon. Representative of this trend is Rand McNally and Company's *Map of the Moon* (1958). Based on telescopic photographs, "the map gives a comprehensive picture of the moon's surface as seen from the earth, showing and naming all important craters, mountains, oceans, and valleys." Also in this group is the *Solar System, International Geophysical Year Chart*, published in 1958 by the American Map Company of New York City. The "out of this world" trend is apparent, too, in new designs in globes. Representative receipts in this category are the *Star-Finder Celestial Globe* and the *Double Meridian Satellite Globe* (terrestrial), both copyrighted in 1958 and presented to the Library by Rand McNally and Company.

Admission of our forty-ninth State focused attention on Alaska, and publishers were quick to sense the potential market for maps of the area. G. P. Dicus of Co-

vina, Calif., contributed a pictorial map entitled *Alaska, Early History, Modern Growth* (1958). An *Outline Map of Alaska* was copyrighted in 1958 by the George F. Cram Company of Indianapolis.

Ernest Dudley Chase of Westwood, Mass., well-known cartographic illustrator, designed a *Pictorial Map of Alaska the 49th State* (1959). One aspect of the new State's resources is portrayed on a map entitled *Alaska Oil & Gas Wells*, copyrighted in 1959 by the Alaska Scouting Service of Anchorage. Official mapping is represented by the United States Geological Survey's new *Geologic Map of Alaska* at the scale of 1:2,500,000, issued in 1957.

Facsimiles of rare historical maps are always welcome accessions, for the librarian as well as to the private collector. Several of particular interest were received during the year. The John Carter Brown Library, of Providence, R.I., published in 1958 a handsome collotype reproduction of *A Mapp of New Jersey in America*, by John Seller and William Fisher (London, 1677). The facsimile, which measures 23 by 26 inches, is accompanied by a descriptive booklet.

A two-sheet facsimile of the manuscript map of Great Britain known as *The Gough Map* was published jointly in 1958 by the Bodleian Library and the Royal Geographical Society. The collotype reproduction was made by the Oxford University Press. E. J. S. Parsons, Superintendent of the Bodleian Library's Map Section, describes the history and content of the map in a supplementary booklet.

The use of plastics of various types for maps, globes, and relief models is an interesting new cartographic development. In the closing years of World War II, military mapping agencies experimented with the production of three-dimensional plastic relief models. The maps were printed in color on flat sheets of plastic, which were

then formed, over master molds, by heat and pressure, into raised relief maps.

The process was further developed and refined in the postwar years, both by governmental and commercial producers. Foremost among the latter is Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia, which has issued a series of three-dimensional school wall maps of the world, the continents, and a number of individual countries and States. More recently Aero Service has introduced plastic relief models of historic and scenic localities, such as the Gettysburg battlefield and the Shenandoah National Park.

Plastics have particularly revolutionized globe manufacturing. Globes of rigid, transparent plastic, in various sizes, are manufactured by Robert H. Farquhar of Philadelphia. Geo-Physical Maps, Inc. of New York, and Panoramic Studios of Philadelphia both produce three-dimensional plastic project globes for schools. The former also recently introduced flexible plastic raised relief maps. Panoramic Studios also publishes a series of plastic three-dimensional curved surface plaques of selected segments of the earth.

Colorful inflatable plastic globes are available from C. S. Hammond & Company, Maplewood, N.J., and General Graphics Corporation of Clifton, N.J. They come in 12- and 16-inch diameters and are equipped with metal stands.

In the year 1570 the resourceful Abraham Ortelius gathered together maps prepared by a number of cartographers, bound them, and published the collection under the general title *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. Ortelius' good friend Gerhard Mercator, impressed by the new format, undertook the task of compiling and drawing a series of maps of uniform size to be issued in book form. Unfortunately, Mercator died in 1594, before he had achieved his goal. However, his sons and heirs carried the project to completion and

published in the following year the first Mercator atlas.

During the past three and a half centuries thousands of atlases of many types and descriptions have been published. Today the designation covers a wide range of cartographic works. An atlas may embrace the world or be limited to a portion of a city. Its maps can be of a general character or feature any one of a variety of specialized subjects. The format may be small enough to fit into a pocket or as large as a table top. Some atlases are official publications, others are the product of individual or corporate enterprise. They may depict past events or forecast future development.

The 1,574 atlases acquired last year include works in all of the above categories. World reference atlases are among the best-known and most widely used reference tools. They vary greatly in quality from inferior and skimpy works, sold at cigar counters and newsstands for 25 cents or less, to magnificent and comprehensive compilations comprising a number of volumes. Because of the premium placed on currency by indiscriminating atlas buyers, publishers issue frequent editions of the less expensive atlases. In the United States, in particular, publication of a wholly new atlas is particularly noteworthy. Regrettably, no such works were published in this country during the year. The Library received, as in previous years, new editions of the standard series of atlases published by such well-known firms as C. S. Hammond and Company and Rand McNally and Company.

Most distinctive among new foreign general atlases is volume 1 of the monumental *London Times Atlas*, which is being published by John Bartholomew and Son of Edinburgh. This volume, actually the fourth that has been published in a series of five which will cover the world, has maps of the world, Australia, and East

Asia. Other British publications received are revised editions of standard atlases and new works of minor or secondary significance.

In looseleaf format is the second edition (1958) of the *Nouvel atlas mondial*, edited by Eugen Theodor Rimli and published by Editions Stauffacher of Zurich, Switzerland. This is representative of several current trends in atlas publication. Apparently to increase the appeal to the lay user, the volumes are of small or medium size, designed to fit on home bookshelves. The map pages are interleaved with numerous illustrations and a descriptive text both for greater utility and to create the illusion of greater value (*i.e.* quantity). Another modern trend, not followed in this volume, is the portrayal of relief on the physical maps by color shading.

Prior to World War II, German atlases ranked among the best in the world. The industry has made a remarkable recovery in recent years, but as yet no new work has appeared to rival or replace the prewar Andree and Stieler atlases. A number of first-rate atlases of a less ambitious nature have nonetheless been published. Some are new works, others are new editions of atlases with long and honored traditions.

*Grosser Herder Atlas*, edited by Dr. Carl Troll and published by Verlag Herder of Freiburg in 1958, is similar in size and content to *Nouvel atlas mondial*. The former is, however, in permanent binding, and the text and illustrations follow the map plates rather than being interleaved with them. The potential usefulness of the *Herder* is enhanced by a comprehensive index of place names.

Of similar format and comparable quality are the following new or revised atlases of several German publishers: *Columbus Hausatlas in Wort und Bild*, edited by Karlheinz Wagner and Gert Saarman and published by the Columbus Verlag, in Ber-

lin; *Westermanns Hausatlas*, published by G. Westermann of Braunschweig, with maps by C. Diercke and R. Dehmel; and *Weltatlas; die Staaten der Erde und ihre Wirtschaft*, published by Verlag Enzyklopädie of Leipzig, under the editorial direction of Edgar Lehmann.

The most noteworthy atlas publication of the year is *Atlas of Canada*, published by that country's Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. This large volume, comprising 110 double-page plates, takes rank with the best of the world's national atlases. It presents, on clear and well prepared maps, the history, physical conditions, fauna, flora, population, political divisions, resources, economics, industrial distribution, and transportation of Canada.

The compilation of resource atlases is an increasing activity of State and provincial governments in the United States and Canada. Among recent accessions in this category are *Patterns on the Land; Geographical, Historical, and Political Maps of California*, by the Brewster Publishing Company of Los Angeles, and *Ontario Resources Atlas*, compiled by the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Ontario. Separate sheets have also been received for resource atlases of the States of Illinois and New York which are in preparation.

Planning is very much in the minds of officials and administrators at virtually every level of government. Maps are essential to orderly planning, a fact that is well recognized. Examples of two municipal planning atlases were among the interesting new accessions.

The Chicago Plan Commission's atlas, *City of Chicago*, includes 23 sectional maps showing streets, alleys, railroads, airports, playgrounds, schools, elevated lines, subways, and expressways. *Master Plan for Singapore* (1958) includes a series of 58 parts "of the master plan as approved by the Governor in Council."

Among the special subject atlases recently acquired are several published in Iron Curtain countries. *Soviet Atlas of Geological Maps*, by A. A. Bogdanov and M. M. Moskvina (Moscow, 1955), includes 30 large- and medium-scale geologic quadrangles of parts of the USSR. The maps were selected and assembled in this form, reportedly for use as classroom examples in Russian schools. A translation of the atlas, prepared by Mark E. Burgunker, has been published by the Telberg Book Company of New York City.

*Pedoloska karta Vojvodine*, a soil atlas of the Vojvodina district of Yugoslavia, was published in 1958 by Geokarta of Belgrade. It includes 18 sectional soil maps at the scale of 1:100,000 and was compiled under the direction of Viktor Nejgebauer.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR is the publisher of *Atlas bolgarskikh govororov v SSSR*, a linguistic atlas of Bulgaria. It consists of a series of 109 sectional maps in a portfolio and an 81-page explanatory booklet.

A similar work for Poland was issued by the Polish Academy of Sciences. It is entitled *Maly atlas gwar polskich* (Wroclaw, 1957-). Tome 1, the only part received thus far, includes 50 maps laid in a portfolio and a booklet of 142 pages. The study is under the direction of Kazimierz Nitscha.

In the category of history is the last group of atlases here considered. A facsimile edition of *Atlas of Siberia (ca. 1700)*, by Semyon U. Remezov, was published in 1958 by Mouton & Co. of The Hague. It has an introduction by the late Leo Bagrow and was issued as "Supplement 1" to *Imago Mundi*. Remezov began the atlas in 1697, but the work was never completed. The original atlas, from which the present facsimile was made, is in the possession of Harvard University Library. An article

on Remezov, by Bagrow, was published in the eleventh volume of *Imago Mundi*.

*Atlas mexicano de la conquista* presents the historical geography of Spanish conquests and explorations in Mexico, the Caribbean, and the present southern and southwestern parts of the United States. It was compiled by Jesus Amaya Topete and published in 1958 by the Fondo de Cultura Economica of Mexico City and Buenos Aires.

*Indien, Entwicklung seiner Wirtschaft und Kultur* includes 18 maps in a portfolio. It is part of a general series entitled *Historisch-Geographisches Kartenwerk*, which is being prepared under the editorial direction of Dr. Edgar Lehmann and published by Verlag Enzyklopädie of Leipzig. The *Indien* group was compiled by Dr. Hildegard Weisse. The maps, which

present a historical economic picture of India, are accompanied by a table of contents, an index, and nine pages of explanatory text. Similar portfolios are planned for Western Europe, North Africa, and Germany.

This summary of representative maps and atlases spotlights only a few aspects and types of the Library's cartographic acquisitions. It may serve, however, to introduce specific items and to give some indication of the world outlook in the field of map and atlas publishing.

WALTER W. RISTOW

Assistant Chief

Map Division

Assisted by

CATHERINE I. BAHN

Head, Acquisitions Section

Map Division

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# Law

**D**URING the 12-month period from May 1, 1958, to April 30, 1959, the Law Library received and added a total of 30,039 volumes and pamphlets to its permanent collections, 37 per cent more than for the corresponding period last year. By division, the totals were:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Pieces</i>
American-British Law	
United States.....	11,433
British Commonwealth.....	3,186
European Law.....	11,186
Far Eastern Law.....	626
Hispanic Law.....	3,608

The official count for Far Eastern legal material does not include an estimated 1,000 volumes of Japanese law, 65 Korean law volumes, 450 Chinese law volumes, and 200 volumes of Thai law which were received through the Orientalia Division of the Reference Department.

By source of acquisition, the tables were:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Pieces</i>
Purchase.....	15,203
Copyright deposit.....	3,349
Governmental.....	4,183
International exchange.....	3,081
All other sources.....	4,223

In the periodical and serial category, a total of 105,331 unbound issues was received. The divisional counts were: American-British Law, 45,249 issues; European Law, 40,866 issues; Far Eastern Law, 1,661 issues; and Hispanic Law, 17,555 issues.

Additional types of legal material received included 13,978 pocket-part supplements, all added to sets in the American

law collections, and an estimated 400,000 pages of looseleaf material for incorporation into services of this nature maintained for the most part by the American-British and European Law Divisions.

The final category of acquisitions consisted of United States Federal Court records and briefs. In the aggregate, these totaled 100,669 pieces. Tallied by court, the individual totals were:

<i>Court</i>	<i>Pieces</i>
U.S. Supreme Court.....	89,791
U.S. Courts of Appeal.....	9,586
Miscellaneous Federal Courts.....	1,292

Included in the figures for Supreme Court papers are 83,000 pieces transferred to the Law Library by the Library of the Supreme Court. The transfer represents the largest single block of acquisitions for the year.

## United States

In order to meet the demands made upon it by Congress, government agencies, the Federal judiciary, and the bench and bar generally, the Law Library for many years has adhered to a policy of developing and maintaining as comprehensive a collection of American law as is humanly possible. As a result, American law holdings form the most extensive of the collections, numbering now in the neighborhood of half a million volumes. This collection is, of course, rich in current legal publications. At the same time, coverage of early colonial and American State law remains highly significant, comprising as it does thousands of early American imprints. So comprehensive, in fact, has this special col-

lection become that opportunities to enhance holdings through purchases from bookdealers and others have become more and more infrequent. Although dealers' lists have been promptly and carefully checked during the past year, no single retrospective item of unusual significance worthy of acquisition has been offered. In consequence, attention continued to be directed into the more productive avenue of strengthening the current law collections by judicious acquisition of currently published material, especially the purchase of titles needed to enhance the Library's services to official users.

Although acquisition by purchase is one of the principal methods of developing the collections of American law, other customary Library media play parts of equal importance. Through operation of the copyright law, for example, the Law Library is assured of receiving two copies of each American law title registered for copyright during the year. By virtue of Federal printing laws, multiple copies (in most instances) of current government publications of a legal nature form a continuous stream of inflowing material. Under the impetus of State laws, State legal publications are constantly acquired; and exchange arrangements add further to the acquisition total. While the gift-by-individual source is important, it is not so productive as the other sources; but the transfer of material from other Government libraries—literally gifts by those libraries—quite often is of the highest significance. This was true during the past year, when the largest and most valuable accession was a transfer from a companion Federal law library.

#### SUPREME COURT RECORDS AND BRIEFS

Appeal cases constitute by far the majority of the controversies heard by the United States Supreme Court, the number

of cases of original jurisdiction coming before it being very few. In all cases appealed to the Court, transcripts of the lower court records and the appeal briefs are submitted by the litigants. The record on appeal (or the transcript of record) consists of the original record of the case as heard in the court below. This includes as a rule those papers and transcripts of oral testimony and exhibits which the petitioner believes necessary for a proper consideration of the issues as set forth in the petition for writ of certiorari. In a given case, such documents as the complaint, notices, answers, motions, orders, exhibits, and transcripts of trial proceedings may be included. Upon receipt of a designation of parts selected by the petitioner the respondent may file a cross-petition of additional papers he considers material to proper decision. The parts so designated by the parties are then printed as the record.

The briefs on appeal which accompany the transcript of record furnish argument epitomized for consideration. These papers reflect the abilities of counsel in legal research, their acumen, and their legal reasoning. Some contain legal arguments that represent the most intensive efforts by outstanding attorneys of the American bar, and consequently they form invaluable aids to other lawyers, to jurists, to law professors, and to legal historians. In many instances, too, they furnish a well-nigh indispensable reference source to the lawyer involved in litigation of similar nature.

The Law Library has long recognized the importance of possessing these materials and has maintained one of the most complete collections in the country, beginning with the 1823 term of the Supreme Court (covering cases reported in 6 *Peters*) and extending to the present term of court.

This single reference set was not, however, available to meet the many requests for the loan of copies; and the American-

British Law Division has sought for years to supplement the collection. Until recently it has had only meager success.

Shortly after the beginning of the year, the Library of the Supreme Court notified the Law Library that an unbound set of the records and briefs of the Supreme Court could be made available as a transfer. This set contained papers running from the 1933 term of court to the 1956 term. Although not bound in hard covers, they were accurately arranged by term and case number, in this respect differing from the arrangement of the bound set of papers already maintained in the Law Library. The latter are arranged and bound by the pagination corresponding to the page numbers of the individual case in the official printed reports of the Supreme Court and thus require the official report citation before they can be produced for service. Since many lawyers request records and briefs by the docket or case number, the further utility of having a set arranged by the latter system has long been recognized. Furthermore, as already indicated, a second set has long been needed for circulation purposes. The Law Library's bound set, in view of the scarcity of the papers contained in it and the sizable investment of money and time devoted to preparing it for service, has been restricted in use to the premises of the Law Library. Even though in recent years duplicates covering several terms of the court had been secured for loan purposes, the opportunity to secure a run of the papers extending over the most litigious period of the court had never before been afforded.

The offer made by the Library of the Supreme Court was accepted at once. Both libraries had often agreed that a circulating set could furnish a highly desirable service; and the Law Library was the logical point for such service to Congress, the executive agencies and independent establishments, and the bench and bar gen-

erally. Although, in 1931, printed records and briefs began to be distributed to 20 libraries, following an order of the Supreme Court, only eight of the law libraries listed in the union list appearing in volume 40 of the *Law Library Journal* (p. 83-84) are reported as furnishing loan service. Moreover, a few of the available sets are on microfilm. The need for a set that could be circulated through the country is therefore quite apparent; and the one supplied by the Library of the Supreme Court will eventually fill this need.

The terms 1933 to 1956 represent a period of far-reaching decisions affecting the history of the court and the Nation at large. A few of the more notable cases, singled out for special mention, will serve to recall the important issues confronting the Nation during this 23-year span. There were, for example, the Gold Clause cases, *Norman v. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad* and *U.S. v. Bankers Trust Co.*, 294 U.S. 240, involving the power of Congress to regulate the currency and establish a monetary system with respect to the discontinuance of interest payments in gold on bond issues; the A.A.A. case, *U.S. v. Butler*, 297 U.S. 1, testing the validity of a processing tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act; the Schechter case, popularly known as the "Sick Chicken" case, 295 U.S. 495, testing the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act; and the Wagner Act case, *National Labor Relations Board v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation*, 310 U.S. 1, concerned with the validity of the National Labor Relations Act and the conflict between national and domestic affairs. All of these cases were concerned with the constitutionality of New Deal emergency legislation. Later decisions include *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579, decided in 1952, involving political and judicial processes; and *Best v. Maxwell*, 311 U.S. 456 (1940), concerning the

power of a State to tax interstate commerce. Jurisdiction of the Federal courts is the subject of *Erie R.R. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64 (1938); and individual rights and freedoms were involved in such cases as *Winters v. New York*, 333 U.S. 507 (1948), *United States v. Rabinowitz*, 339 U.S. 56 (1950), *Ex parte Quirin*, 317 U.S. 1 (1942), *Dennis v. United States*, 341 U.S. 494 (1951), *Everson v. Board of Education*, 330 U.S. 1 (1947), *Brown v. Board of Education*, Topeka 347 U.S. 483 (1954), and *Shelley v. Kraemer*, 334 U.S. 1 (1948).

The materials received in this transfer consist of 83,000 pamphlet pieces. Before they can be freed for general circulation, they must be put in serviceable bindings. Preparation of the pieces for binding is now progressing rapidly, the operation being relatively easy in view of the accurate arrangement in which they were received.

#### NEWLY PUBLISHED LAW

Using the excellent *Current Publications in Legal and Related Fields*, a close check has been made on current law book publishing for the purpose of evaluating the Library's receipts of current law material. Checklists in the various categories of American law publication which appear periodically in the *Law Library Journal* have also been searched, as have been prospectuses and advertising matter of law-book publishers and dealers. The results indicate that the Law Library has a most substantial coverage of current American law. Of the thousands of volumes received during the year, mention may be made of a few of them, either because reference inquiries have brought them to attention or because their publication represents a noteworthy advance in the recording of legal information.

Three States—Connecticut, Vermont, and Wisconsin—brought out complete,

modernized codifications of their statute law. *The General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1958* (1959) constitutes the first revision of Connecticut laws that has appeared in 10 years. *Vermont Statutes Annotated*, in four volumes (1959), is the first revision of the Vermont laws that has been published since 1947; it was printed by the Equity Publishing Corporation of Orford, N.H. *West's Wisconsin Statutes Annotated* is a completely modern and annotated revision, in 46 volumes, of the official statutes of 1951 and the annotated statutes of 1950, which was issued in 1957–58 by the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minn.

In the law treatise field, the fifth edition (San Francisco, 1958) of Burr Jones' *The Law of Evidence, Civil and Criminal*, revised by Spencer A. Gard, made its appearance. In addition to refinements simplifying, rationalizing, and codifying the rules of evidence, important developments and innovations in the matter of introduction of evidence have justified a complete exposition of the law concerning such technological devices as sound recordings, wire tapping, lie detectors, body fluid tests, and truth serums, which are now more frequently employed. Annotations relating to these matters make an especially valuable contribution to the law of evidence.

The first complete work in a century on the American law of salvage is Martin J. Morris' *The Law of Salvage* (Mount Kisco, N.Y., 1958). The laws of salvage may be traced back to antiquity—actually to the Rhodian laws of about 900 B.C. It was one of the first subjects to occasion legal controversy and resulted in the formation of what is probably the first attempt at codification of law, namely, the old maritime codes of the Mediterranean seaport cities, usually referred to as the Marine Ordinances of Trani, promulgated about 1063 A.D. In the past, the principles of

salvage have not always been clearly understood by practitioners. This and the fact that the last decade has witnessed several interesting problems of maritime law, such as the legal battle over the derelict *American Farmer*, the tenacious staying with his ship by Captain Carlsen of the *Flying Enterprise* to escape the legal consequences of abandonment of ship carrying a very precious cargo, and the foundering of the *Andrea Doria* after collision with the *Stockholm*, contribute to make this volume interesting and timely.

Developments and litigation in the field of political and civil rights have increased to such an extent, and so many controversial issues involving these rights have been brought before the courts, that reference is required to an important addition to information on these subjects, namely the second edition (Buffalo, N.Y., 1958) of *Political and Civil Rights in the United States*, by Thomas I. Emerson and David Haber. Prosecutions under the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act, the Communist Control Act, new Federal civil rights legislation, and problems of such matters as obscenity and segregation, all have resulted in an enormous number of court decisions, legal analyses, and discussions in periodicals and the press. This volume presents, from the legal point of view, a synthesis of the best thought and court decisions on the fundamental issues of political and civil rights and the relation of the individual to government in modern society. Subjects receiving substantial treatment are the right to security of the person, the right of franchise, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and, finally, the widely discussed topic of discrimination. Especially useful for the researcher is the comprehensive bibliography of periodical and treatise material published in the last few years on all aspects of these subjects.

In the field of administrative law, Kenneth Culp Davis' four-volume *Administrative Law Treatise* (St. Paul, Minn., 1958) furnishes a new and most comprehensive treatment of the subject. Until a few decades ago, administrative law was one of the less important branches of American law, but it has developed so enormously that today it is estimated that fully one-third of the current decisions of the United States Supreme Court involve judicial review of administrative actions. The majority of the problems arising in the field are new ones, and Mr. Davis deals with such fast-growing subjects as delegation of powers under Federal and State law and the investigative powers of administrative agencies. Procedural forms for use in practice before administrative agencies, such as the Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, and the National Labor Relations Board furnish particularly useful models for drafting pleadings most frequently used by petitioners before regulatory agencies.

The relatively small number of encyclopedias of law has been increased by another in the famous Jurisprudence series of the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company. *New York Jurisprudence* (Rochester, N.Y., 1958), the first four volumes of which have been published, will furnish a comprehensive text statement of New York substantive civil law, containing over 300 titles. In preparing the texts of these titles, the editors analyze the reported decisions of all New York courts, opinions of the Attorney General, as well as decisions of Federal courts sitting in New York wherever they deal with or treat upon New York law. Valuable references to New York practice and form books, to *American Jurisprudence Pleading and Practice Forms*, and to such standard law treatises

as *Williston on Contracts* and *On Sales* will make the practitioner's work far easier.

The increasing importance of atomic energy has given rise to the publication of the quarterly *Atomic Energy Law Journal*. This journal, which made its initial appearance during the winter of 1959, is designed to supply a much-needed service for legal information relating to atomic energy.

### British Commonwealth of Nations

Receipt of statutory law, digests, encyclopedias, reports, treatises, periodicals, trials, and other books and pamphlets that are needed for research in the law of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the colonies and protectorates, and territories under trusteeship, which comprise the British Commonwealth of Nations, has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Most of the material has been acquired by purchases under blanket orders placed with dealers at the source of publication, and by international exchange. Each issue of the *British National Bibliography*, a publication of the British Museum listing deposits in the copyright office of that institution, is carefully checked for legal publications. A list of selections for purchase is then sent to the dealer to confirm the choice of law items. The same procedure is followed for other nations of the Commonwealth for which official bibliographical indexes are published. These sources of supply to a large extent take care of the acquisition of treatise material and, in some cases, statutes. Official government publications, such as statutes, revisions of laws, and court reports, are also received through international exchange.

As acquisitions of British Commonwealth material are too voluminous to describe individually, only a few items have been chosen for mention.

### EARLY STATUTES

Some of the laws enacted by the British Parliament are of a more or less ephemeral nature and for this reason are not to be found in subsequent revisions of statutory law. Nevertheless, they are important at times in legal research and, as they appear only in contemporary printings of statutes, it is often difficult to find editions containing the original texts. For this reason, it has long been the practice of the Law Library to build up its holdings of this type of material to insure a complete coverage from the date of the first Parliament. In this connection, the collection of such statutes had been enhanced by the addition of three separate printings of acts for the 31st, 32nd, and 35th years of the reign of Henry VIII:

Anno XXXI. Henrici VIII, Henry the viij . . . held his most high court of Parliament, begonne at Westminster the xxvij daye of Aprill, and there continued til the xxvij day of June, the xxxj yere of his moste noble and victorious reigne, wherein were established these actes following. [n. p. n. d.]

Anno XXXII. Henrici Octavi. In the Parliament begon at Westm. the xxviii of Apryll, the xxxii yeare of the reygne of the moste excellent, most hygh, and most myghtye prynce, Henrye the eyghte . . . there holden and afterwarde continued by diuers prorogacions unto the xii daye of Apryll in the sayde yeare . . . [n.p.], 1540.

Henry the Eyght . . . beganne this thirde Session of his moste high court of parliament at Westminster, the xxiii daye of Januarye, in the fue and thyrt yere of his maiesties moste noble and victorious reigne, and there held and continued the same thirde session tyll the xxix day of Marche, in the sayd fue and thirty yere, wherin were established these actes folowyng. London, Thomas Berthelet, 1544.

These editions, printed in black letter, are numbered S186, S192, and S196 in Beale's *Bibliography of Early English Law Books*. The Law Library now has more than half of the separate printings of British session laws which Beale lists for the 37-year reign of Henry VIII.

#### MODERN STATUTES

Acts of the British Parliament since 1919 are classified in four categories: public general acts, local and personal acts, private personal acts, and Church Assembly measures. Since the beginning of World War II there have been numerous gaps in the collection of the second category. The chief reason for this deficiency is the fact that local and personal acts are issued only in slip-sheet form and never appear in bound form, as do those in the other classes. Receipts were irregular by reason of the hazards of ocean mail service during the war, and have been somewhat erratic since that period. Through the kind cooperation of K. Howard Drake, Law Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies at the University of London, and of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, approximately 100 separate acts were obtained to complete the Library's holdings for the period 1940-57.

#### SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY LAW BOOKS

An early practice book on pleadings, designed for "Young Students and Practicers in the Common Law," is *Liber placitandi: A Book of Special Pleadings: Containing Precedents . . . also, The Forms of Entries in Writs of Error* (London, 1674). It includes recommendations and instruction regarding pleadings used in connection with actions upon the case, account, covenant, debt, replevin, *scire facias*, and trespass, as well as forms of entries in writs of error.

William Noy, who was Attorney General to Charles I, was called to the bar in 1602.

He was considered one of the outstanding lawyers of his day, and Sir Matthew Hale, the famous British judge, was one of his pupils. Noy's treatise, *The Compleat Lawyer: or, a Treatise concerning Tenures and Estates in Lands of Inheritance for Life, and other Hereditaments, and Chattels Real and Personal*, first published in 1661, went into five editions, according to the *Dictionary of National Biography*. It deals with various aspects of the law of tenures and estates and, by a series of questions and answers, covers the subject in a succinct manner. With the purchase of the third edition (London, 1665), the Law Library now has four of the five.

John Selden (1584-1654), English jurist, member of Parliament, legal antiquary and Oriental scholar, was a prolific author who was equally at home in the fields of literary criticism, history, and Oriental studies, as well as the law. His short account of the history of the office of Lord Chancellor, *A Brief Discourse Touching the Office of Lord Chancellor of England* (London, 1677), which has been added to the collections, was originally found among the author's manuscripts. Later it was edited and published by Sir William Dugdale. Selden traces the origin of the office of Lord Chancellor from the reign of Edward the Elder, King of the Angles and Saxons, about 920, discussing the duties of Chancellor and the joining of the office with that of Keeper of the Great Seal. He closes with a list of the names and residences of the Chancellors and Keepers from the Norman Conquest to 1677. This edition is listed as No. S2422 in Wing's *Short-Title Catalog*.

#### EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY TREATISES

Over a hundred retrospective treatises in the field of British and Scottish law were acquired to fill gaps in the extensive British collection for the period 1900-39. It has long been customary to acquire a represen-

tative collection of British legal treatises covering every aspect of the law, the objective being to have in the collections copies of each new edition containing amendments of the law and annotations to new cases decided by reason of such changes in the law. A few of the subjects included in this recent purchase are: company law, conveyancing, equity, history of law, mortgages, rating, and trusts.

#### TRIALS

There was serious conflict between the Society of Friends and the Crown during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, stemming from the enactment of laws against nonconformity, especially with respect to freedom of worship, freedom from oaths, tithes, and military service. It is said that more than 150,000 members of the Society were subjected to legal sentences of different kinds before the end of the seventeenth century as a result of disobedience to nonconformist statutes.

Five interesting pamphlets dealing with the prosecution of Quakers in England in the middle of the eighteenth century and their trials—in the Exchequer, ecclesiastical, and other courts—for their conscientious scruples against the payment of tithes and forced contribution to the maintenance of ministers and other religious uses were acquired. They describe the hardship inflicted upon them for their refusal to pay the tithes, it being established that over 1,100 followers of that faith were brought into court, and over 300 committed to prison, several of whom died while incarcerated.

The statute under which these trials were held was passed during the Parliamentary session of the seventh and eighth years of William III and provided for the recovery of tithes and church rates not exceeding the value of 10 pounds due from Quakers who refused to pay them. The act also provided for a summary method

of recovering tithes and church rates from Quakers by warrant from the justices of the peace, with appeal from their judgment to the Quarter Sessions. However, the act also provided that the clergy were at liberty to use summary methods in trying Quakers who were accused under the provisions of the act, and the latter method was most frequently employed.

The titles of the five pamphlets are:

*A brief Account of Many of the Prosecutions of the People, called Quakers in the Exchequer, Ecclesiastical and Other Courts, for Demands Recoverable by the Acts made in the 7th and 8th Years of the Reign of King William the Third, for the more easie recovery of tithes, Church-Rates, &c. London, 1736.*

*An examination of a Book, Lately Printed by the Quakers and by them distributed to the Members of both Houses of Parliament intituled, A Brief Account of many prosecutions of the People called Quakers . . . So far as the Clergy of the Diocese of London are concerned in it. London, 1737.*

*Remarks on a pamphlet lately published by the Clergy of the Diocese of London, under the Title of A Defense of the Examination of a Book, intituled, A Brief Account of many of the prosecutions . . . London, 1738.*

*A Vindication of A Book intituled, A Brief Account of many of the Prosecutions of the People call'd Quakers, &c. Lately presented to the Members of both Houses of Parliament . . . London, 1737.*

*A Defence of the Examination of a Book intituled, A Brief Account of many of the Prosecutions of the People call'd Quakers, &c. So far as the Clergy of the Diocese of London are concern'd in it: In Answer To a late Pamphlet publish'd by the Quakers, by way of Vindication of that Part of their Brief Account. London, 1737.*

Included in these five brochures, as the titles imply, are a recital of the act under which the prosecutions were made; a list of counties, with the names of persons tried for failure to pay tithes and church rates, together with the sums involved; a defense by the Diocese of London of the prosecutions and a criticism of this defense by

the Quakers; and, finally, a rebuttal by the clergy of the Diocese of London.

Sybil Bedford's *The Best We Can Do* (London, 1958) is an account of what was perhaps one of the longest murder trials held in Old Bailey (the London criminal court) in many years. The trial of Dr. John Bodkin Adams, a physician accused of murdering one of his wealthy patients, aroused tremendous interest in England and the United States. The author presents a well-balanced and interesting recital of the trial, informative with respect to British criminal procedure, which enjoys a worldwide reputation for impartiality.

#### AUSTRALIA

Another volume in the World Tax Series, sponsored by the Harvard University International Program in Taxation and dealing with the tax systems of the countries of the world, is *Taxation in Australia* (Boston, 1958). It is the joint work of the British Commonwealth editor of the series and a research group at the University of Sydney, Australia. As do other reports of the series, it contains a description of the tax system as a whole and a detailed analysis of the most important taxes, especially the income tax. The overall description of the tax structure and the analysis provide the basic tools for comparative research and knowledge of Australian taxation, for tax practitioners and government tax experts in the United States and elsewhere.

#### CANADA

The increasing volume of cases in litigation in the Dominion of Canada since the turn of the century has resulted in a greater reliance by the practitioner on precedent in establishing his case; and *Butterworth's Ontario Digest* (Toronto, 1958) is designed to fill this need. This presents a complete digest of every case

reported in the Province of Ontario from 1901 onwards, estimated by the editors to be more than 25,000 in number, together with full annotations. The cases are digested under subject headings arranged alphabetically, and following in general the classification employed in Halsbury's *Laws of England*, the British encyclopedia of law. Two of the projected 12 volumes have been received. Provision has also been made for the publication of an annual cumulative supplement, which will greatly facilitate research.

#### INDIA

Before the appearance of the code described below, it had been the practice in India to publish session laws in chronological order, without reference to their subject matter, in a multivolume series called *Unrepealed Central Acts of India*. This system was not conducive to expeditious and accurate legal research, as it necessitated perusing many volumes to determine whether a certain act was still in existence or had been amended.

The new *India Code* being published by the Ministry of Law (Delhi and Calcutta) in eight volumes, five of which have appeared, is arranged in the fashion of other legal codifications, with laws classified under subject headings alphabetically arranged. It is being published in convenient looseleaf form, making it easy to keep up-to-date.

#### PAKISTAN

Although the Constitution of Pakistan has been abrogated, the Parliament dissolved, and elections postponed, since A. K. Brohi's *Fundamental Law of Pakistan* (Karachi, 1958) made its appearance, it is nevertheless an important treatise for the student and lawyer concerned with Pakistani law and is a much-needed addition to the few law books received from that country.

In his volume of more than 1,000 pages, the author furnishes a comprehensive statement of all facets of constitutional law. He describes the compass of his study in these words:

... an attempt has been made by the author to combine the method of critical exposition of the subject of "Constitutional Law" with that of case-method; and the author has, with this end in view, liberally drawn upon the decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court, the House of Lords, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the High Court of Australia, the Supreme Courts of Canada, India and the Federal Courts of India and Pakistan in an endeavor to borrow such light as is possible under the circumstances for the purpose of rendering plain the "first principles" of our constitutional law and jurisprudence.

Despite the fact that Pakistan is without benefit of a constitution at the present time, this comparative study on the foremost constitutional legal systems of the world will serve as a fountainhead for the creation of the future constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

#### NIGERIA

Customary law is even at this late date very much alive in Nigeria. The ordinances provide that courts shall take note of and enforce the observance of every customary law which is not repugnant to natural justice and equity. In G. B. A. Coker's *Family Property among the Yorubas* (London, 1958), family law relating to property rights among the Yorubas, an ethnic group occupying the northwestern portion of the country, is discussed by the author in a very comprehensive manner. The treatise includes an exposition of the impact of English law on native law and custom; the legal conception of family property; and the kinds and incidents of family property. As very little has been written on the legal aspects of consuetudinary law among African family groups, this volume should be useful in connection with

the study of a region of the African continent now striving to achieve self-government.

#### Hispanic Law

In the mass of Hispanic publications received, a number of individual items merit special description, either because of the subject matter or the early imprint date. Two Spanish titles which fall into the latter category deal with aspects of shipping and trade with the Indies.

It is a well-known historical fact that Spain's policy in regard to her colonies in the Western Hemisphere aimed at the exclusion of foreign trade and at close governmental control and supervision over maritime intercourse between her own ports and the New World. In the 1660's Philip IV appointed a *junta* headed by the Marqués de Fuente-el-Sol to convene and study ways and means of underwriting the heavy expenses incurred by vessels trading with Peru, New Spain, Granada, and Cartagena. The principal basis for this action was the desire to free this transportation, so lucrative to the treasury, from the duties imposed on merchandise carried in the galleys and merchantmen to cover losses and damages (*derechos de avería*). The funds which were to be allocated and distributed were to be handled by the Casa de Contratación de las Indias.

Among the year's acquisitions was the notarial document, incorporating four contracts pertaining to transatlantic trade with these colonial possessions, which resulted from the *junta's* efforts, as authorized by individual royal decrees. This is entitled *Traslados de quarto cédulas reales de su magestad, tocantes a la contribución, y repartimiento de averías, para la dotación y caudal fixo de los despachos de las reales armadas y flotas de la carrera de las Indias* (Seville, 1679, i.e., 1680). The decrees were signed by the Dowager Queen Mari-

ana on behalf of Charles II, who was mentally incapacitated.

It is difficult today to picture the immense difficulties which beset the transportation of persons and goods back and forth from Spain to its colonial possessions in the New World. These not only included the phenomena of Nature, which many times proved insuperable to the vessels, but the dangers of plying oceans infested with enemies. The fleets must not only be used for the carriage of commodities and passengers, but must also serve as a line of defense for the nation, and a guardian of its ports and coastlines both in time of peace and war. Various powerful shipping companies were established, among them the Real Compañía Guipuzcoana de Caracas, Basque in its origin, which functioned for more than half a century, and the Real Compañía de La Habana. The Library also acquired an interesting document which purports to be a brief filed in an admiralty case, petitioning for nullity of decision of the prize court. Apparently issued at San Sebastian in 1748, it begins: "Las Reales Compañías de Caracas, y la Habana . . . en representación de su comercio . . ."

The two shipping companies mentioned above, together with other parties, filed the brief because of their interest in establishing international maritime rules and having them enforced in the courts, not because they were involved in the case. A Dutch vessel sailing within shooting distance of the fort in a Spanish port on the northern coast had been taken by a French corsair, *La Fradouse*, the captain of which had brought his prize in to the Spanish town. The captain had attempted to bribe the mayor of the town to alter his testimony, thereby giving jurisdiction to a French, rather than the Spanish, prize court. The royal shipping companies based their plea for Spanish jurisdiction

and for nullity of the prize, among other contentions, on the fact that the Dutch ship had left its home port prior to a declaration of hostilities between Spain and the Netherlands and it was, therefore, navigating in good faith in Spanish territorial waters; that the French corsair had not returned to France since the opening of the war and was therefore without proper license or authority to capture Dutch vessels; and, finally, that the vessel was within the internationally used measurement of a "shot" from the Spanish coast. Three other decisions involving foreign vessels were cited as persuasive.

The Library possesses a fair collection of Catalan law of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As one of the most active regions of Spain since Visigothic times, particularly in the fields of industry and foreign trade, Catalonia developed a legal literature that was a true reflection of its activities.

Two publications obtained during the year contain laws and acts of the Catalan *corts*, which were the local legislative bodies that convened periodically in Barcelona when the King was present to preside over them. King Philip II, in 1599, and King Philip IV, in 1701-1702, are the two monarchs who convened the *corts* figuring in these publications. The three branches—the nobility, the ecclesiastics, and the military—were represented, and the duties undertaken were not limited to legislation, but also consisted of a few cases judged on a high judicial level, as well as administrative and financial decrees. At the end of the sessions, the entire proceedings were reduced to writing and signed by all persons present, commencing with the King; these signatures occupy a number of pages. The titles are *Constitutions fetes per la S.C.R. Magestat del rey don Phelip Segon, . . . en la primera cort, celebra als Cathalans, en la Ciutat de Bar-*

celona en lo Monastir de S. Francesch en lo any 1599 (Barcelona, Gabriel Graels y Giraldo Dotil, 1603) and *Constitucions, capitols, y actes de cort, fetas, y atorgats, per la S.C.R. Magestat del rey nostre senyor don Felip IV . . . en la primera cort, celebrada als Cathalans . . . en los anys 1701 y 1702* (Barcelona, Rafel Figueró, 1702).

Of interest, although it is not extremely rare, is the English translation of the will of Charles II of Spain. The description of this title in Palau's bibliography (No. 44371) does not accord completely with the title page of the edition acquired (London, 1700), which reads: *The Last Will and Codicil of Charles II, King of Spain Made the 2d of October, 1700 . . . Translated at Large from the Authentick Copy, Printed at Paris in Spanish and French, by the French King's Authority.*

In addition to the translated text of the monarch's closed will, which was drawn up on October 2, 1700, it contains a number of letters exchanged with the French royal house with respect to the succession to the throne. These are dated in early November 1700, following the death of Charles II on the first of that month. In the absence of an heir, Charles II had in his will designated the French Duke of Anjou as his successor on the Spanish throne. Its acceptance by the son of the French Dauphin marked the end of the Hapsburg line and the beginning of the Bourbons in Spanish history, with the ascent of Philip V, grandson of Louis XIV of France and great-grandson of Philip IV of Spain.

Another item in English translation is an interesting acquisition, although it relates to a much more modern period of history and is of Mexican origin. This is a pamphlet entitled *Decrees of the Mexican Constitutional Republican Government Inviting American Emigrants to Settle in the*

*Republic of Mexico.* (New-York, December 1864.) This contains the text of two decrees adopted in the cities of Monterrey and San Luis Potosí, respectively, by Benito Juarez, who continued maintaining himself as President of Mexico in spite of the conquest and domination of his country by Emperor Maximilian. The two decrees, considered in the light of contemporary events, seem to reflect a desperate attempt by Juarez to attract alien men to his armies by offering automatic nationality for their enlistment and pledging them generous terms in the acquisition of homesteads and lands.

The text of the decrees is followed by a number of pages in narrative style, some of which read like a chamber-of-commerce advertisement, as for example this passage: "Mexico is the finest country in the world. There a person may enjoy every kind of temperature that he may desire, whether cold, or temperate, or warm, merely by changing his residence from one point to another. . . . Mexico only needs peace to be able to afford the means of enjoying all the luxuries of a happy life."

In the field of literature, several new publications deserve mention because they fill gaps in reference works of special nature.

The first volume of a new work on Philippine tax law is entitled *Annotations and Jurisprudence on the National Internal Revenue Code as Amended*, by Jose Arañas (Manila, 1958). Another Philippine publication on taxation which has proven a valuable addition to the collections is the monthly *Philippine Tax Journal*, begun in 1956, and for which volumes through the end of 1957 have been received.

A topic which has assumed importance in recent years in the question of liability for automobile accidents. Absolute risk was more or less an unknown institution in civil law until industrial machinery

made it important in labor legislation, and now in other fields, such as transportation. Two works on this subject have been received from Spain. One is Juan Canals Martí's *Accidentes de automóvil y de circulación según la doctrina del Tribunal Supremo; sistematización de la jurisprudencia penal aplicable* (Barcelona, 1957). The other work is the second edition of *Defensa y responsabilidad en el accidente de automóvil*, by José Belmonte Díaz and Luis Belmonte Díaz (Barcelona, 1956).

Recent discussions regarding a new Central American federation give timely interest to another work recently published in Spain: *Constituciones de la República Federal de Centro-América*, edited by Ricardo Gallardo. This two-volume work was published at Madrid in 1958 by the Instituto de Estudios Políticos as part of its series entitled *Las Constituciones Hispanoamericanas*. Like the others in the series, this work contains the texts of the various constitutional documents from independence to the present time, as well as historical and legal commentaries.

The first volume of a significant new work was received from Puerto Rico. This is *Rules and Regulations of Puerto Rico*, published in both English and Spanish by the Equity Publishing Corporation of Orford, N.H. The object of this publication is to perform the same service with respect to the regulations adopted by the Executive Branch as was done by the *Laws of Puerto Rico Annotated* with regard to the laws enacted by the Legislative Branch. The publication is to be in two parts, the first consisting of a codification of all regulations originally filed. In the second, the *Puerto Rico Register* will be published periodically and will record new regulations and amendments. An important feature of this work is that the title and chapter numbers will correspond to those of the *Laws of Puerto Rico Annotated*, thus facil-

itating research. The first volume received covers title 1-6; the remaining titles, 7-34, are to be covered in subsequent volumes.

### Albania<sup>1</sup>

As in past years, there has been a steady inflow of Albanian legal material in the form of legal periodicals and of such periodicals as the official journal (*Gazeta zyrtare*) of the People's Republic of Albania, which constitutes the most complete source of the statutory law of Albania. *Drejtësia popullore* (People's Justice) and *Rruga e partisë* (Party's Path), both official organs of the most authoritative type, together with periodical publications of the faculties of Juridical Sciences and Social Sciences issued by the State University of Tirana, also regularly received by the Law Library, provide the theoretical side of the legal system now in force.

Such periodical publications contain, as in the past years, surveys of great interest which lead to a better understanding of current problems and the Communist interpretation of them. In the past year, for instance, a series of articles on the practice of government arbitration appeared in *Drejtësia popullore*, of which those entitled (in translation) "The Conclusion of Contracts between Socialist Organizations" and the "Delivery Contracts and Problems Arising from the Practice of Government Arbitration" analyze an important aspect of Communist law in the handling of property disputes by boards, a procedure which has greatly deprived the courts of their jurisdiction in this field.

An interesting innovation introduced in *Drejtësia popullore* during the year was the inauguration of a new section, in addition to the rulings of the Supreme Court in criminal and civil cases, containing the

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Tirana.

rulings of the High State Arbitration Board within the Council of Ministers. It is entitled "Jurisprudence de la Haute Cour d'Arbitrage."

Many monographs and volumes covering entire specific fields of law, as well as official editions of laws on special subjects, were received. The following are noteworthy.

*Regjimi juridik i tokës në Shqipërië* (1956) by Vasil Xhai and Kristo Çevi, discusses land tenure in Albania. In addition to a considerable description of land-ownership since the Communist seizure of power, and a chapter comparing Albanian and Soviet legislation in this field, it contains a historical survey of land tenure in Albania since the Middle Ages, with particular emphasis on the period of Turkish domination, and, in a negative way, also of pre-Communist Albania.

Another important acquisition is the *Kodi i procedurës civile* (Code of Civil Procedure), enacted on July 1, 1958. Reflecting the way in which the scope and purpose of civil legislations are fundamentally affected by the Communist ideology, it states in its basic principles that the law will not protect private rights should they conflict with the objectives of the Communist Government; and it provides for the expropriation, confiscation, and nationalization of property at any time. From a statutory viewpoint, the Code is of considerable importance because it terminates a period of chaos and fills in the gaps that have existed with regard to procedural matters since World War II.

*Përmbledhje dekretesh vendimesh dhe urdhërësash mbi kooperativat bujqësore*, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1957, is a complete collection of laws, decrees, decisions, orders, and instructions governing the agricultural collectives in Albania.

Among the Albanian statutes translated into Russian which have been received may be mentioned: *Osnovnye normativnye akty o mestnykh organakh i gosudarstvennogo upravleniia Narodnoi Respubliki Albanii* (Moscow, 1958). This publication contains basic acts concerning the local government of Albania; while the fourth issue of the series entitled *Agrarnoe zakonodatel'stvo zarubezhnykh sotsialisticheskikh stran* (Moscow, 1958), is a study of Albania's land reform and the legislation enacted for that purpose.

## Bulgaria <sup>2</sup>

### SURVEY OF LEGISLATION

The Third National Assembly, elected on December 22, 1957, held its second regular session on November 1, 1958.

Among the important enactments passed by the legislature are the Law on Forests (November 7, 1958) and the Law on the Manner of Transfer of Property Rights upon Certain Realities (November 11, 1958). Also, on November 11, 1958, the National Assembly amended the Law on Cooperatives; the Law on Turnover Taxation; the Law on City Planning; the Law on Rents; the Law on the Election of People's Councils (and other election laws); the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure; the Law on People's Councils; and the Code of Civil Procedure.

The amending acts brought two important changes in the legislation in force. A major innovation in the electoral system was introduced with the replacement of the open ballot by "sealed envelopes" in the elections of deputies for the National Assembly, of members of the people's councils, and of judges and people's assessors for the people's courts.

The Criminal Code also took on the following new features: in specified cases, the

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Sofia.

court may now deprive the convicted person of permanent residence in the capital or in major cities; the death penalty for embezzlement of government or cooperative property may now be inflicted; correctional labor is once again provided as a penalty; and the definition of a public official is extended to cover every person who comes in contact with socialist property, in whatever manner.

During the period covered by the present report, the Presidium of the National Assembly established a government lottery in money and goods (November 14, 1958); introduced changes in the administrative-territorial division of the country (August 29, 1958); and approved the edicts on the development of the agricultural economy for 1959 (August 5, 1958) and on fire prevention protective measures (August 19, 1958). The Presidium also amended the edicts on postal, telephone, telegraph, and radio communications (April 4, 1958); on government enterprises (April 11, 1958); on production and trade marks (April 18, 1958); on the bar (July 4, 1958); on hunting (August 5, 1958); on fisheries (December 19, 1958); and on the establishment of domestic trade (November 14, 1958).

Resolutions which deserve mention among the acts issued by the Council of Ministers are the following: the resolutions for approval of the regulations concerning settlement of labor disputes (February 28, 1958); organization of the work in the judicial agencies (June 24, 1958); legalization and translation (of documents) made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic and consular officials (September 12, 1958); application of Part II of the Labor Code relating to Government Social Insurance) (April 15, 1958); and application of the Law on Higher Education (June 6, 1958). The Cabinet also approved the ordinances concerning annual and sick leave of workers and em-

ployees (March 11, 1958); enrollment of students in higher institutes of learning (April 1, 1958); and social security of cultural workers and lawyers (April 11, 1958).

In the field of international relations, Bulgaria became a party to several international treaties and agreements. According to the official law gazette, *Izvestiia*, bilateral conventions were concluded covering the following matters: with the German Democratic Republic, on judicial assistance in civil and domestic relations and criminal matters (signed on January 27, 1958, at Sofia) and on cooperation in the field of social policy (February 20, 1958, at Berlin); and with Hungary, on cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine (March 13, 1958, at Budapest). In regard to multilateral treaties, Bulgaria, on June 13, 1958, ratified the Additional Convention to Suppress Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Customs Similar to Slavery (adopted on September 7, 1956, at Geneva) and the Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (signed at The Hague on May 14, 1954).

The Bulgarian official law gazette also published the text of the following earlier concluded and ratified treaties and agreements: a treaty of judicial assistance in civil and domestic relations and criminal matters, a consular convention, and a convention to settle citizenship matters of persons with dual nationality (all three signed December 12, 1957, at Sofia, with the Soviet Union); a cultural convention with Yugoslavia (December 24, 1956, at Belgrade); a convention on social insurance with Yugoslavia (December 18, 1957, at Belgrade); and a cultural convention with Egypt (October 19, 1957, at Cairo).

#### STATUTES

The official law gazette, *Izvestiia na Prezidiuma na Narodnoto Sŭbranie*, which

is the primary source of statutory law, and the official monthly collection of decrees and resolutions issued by the Council of Ministers, entitled *Sbornik postanovleniia i razporezhvaniia na Ministerskiiia Sŭvet*, continue to arrive without interruption.

The text of the Code of Civil Procedure of February 8, 1952, as amended, is interpreted by court decisions and related legal material in a collective work, *Grazhdanski protsesualen kodeks, tekst, sŭdebna praktika, literatura* (1957) by N. Raichev, deputy chairman of the Supreme Court, and St. Dimitrov and Tr. Lazarov, both presiding judges of divisions in the same court.

Similar interpretation is made of the text of the Code of Criminal Procedure of February 5, 1952, in the compilation of Supreme Court decisions, *Nakazatelno-protsesualen kodeks, tekst, literatura, sŭdebna praktika* (1957) by N. Rushev, deputy chairman of the Supreme Court, D. Dimitrov, St. Iokhnev, and St. Chuchev, members of the Supreme Court, and N. Vasilev, consultant at the Supreme Court.

Dimitŭr Dimitrov is the compiler of two collections of statutes, the first of which covers legislative material concerning taxation of turnover and is entitled *Zakon za danŭk vŭrkhu oborota, tarifi "A", "B" i "V" i instrukcii* (1957). The second, which contains laws, decrees, and government acts relating to ownership, is entitled *Sobstvenost, zakoni, ukazi, pravilnitsi, tarifi i drugi normativni aktove* (1957).

The Administration of Water Transport at the Ministry of Transportation published an extremely valuable collection of edicts and regulations dealing with the merchant marine and navigation, administration of ports and harbors, the territorial waters of the Republic, sailors' passports and documents, registration of commercial vessels, documents and papers of ships,

averages, measurements in the commercial fleet, river control and navigation in the waters of the Danube, international regulations concerning prevention of collisions at sea, and the like. This collection, entitled *Sbornik ot ukazi i pravilnitsi po tŭrgovskoto koraboplavane na NR Bŭlgariia* (1956), includes all acts in the field of water transport, several of which have not been made public in the official law gazette.

A collection in the Russian language of the basic legislative acts which deal with the local administrative agencies in Bulgaria as of May 1, 1957, entitled *Osnovnye normativnye akty o mestnykh organakh gosudarstvennoi vlasti i gosudarstvennogo upravleniia Narodnoi Respubliki Bolgarii, sbornik dokumentov* (Moscow, 1958), was published by the Soviet Government Publishing House for Legal Literature.

#### PERIODICALS

The only two legal periodicals published in present-day Bulgaria, *Sotsialistichsko pravo* (Socialist Law), since 1952 an official organ of the Ministry of Justice, the Chief Government Attorney's Office, and the Supreme Court, and the bimonthly magazine, *Pravna misŭl* (Legal Thought), published since 1957 under the auspices of the Institute of Legal Sciences of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, continue to arrive regularly.

In addition to these, the Library receives the legal series of the Bulletin of the Legal Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, *Bŭlgarska Akademiia na Naukite, Izvestiia na Instituta za Pravni Nauki*.

#### TREATISES

Under the present Bulgarian legal system, socialist ownership includes both government and cooperative ownership or, in other words, "the means of production." Part three of the Criminal Code of 1951, as amended, gives a great number of crimes

with socialist property as their object. A treatise dealing with crimes against socialist property, entitled *Prestüpleniia protiv obshtestvenata sobstvenost* (1957), was published by the presiding judge of a division of the Supreme Court, Nikola Manchev.

In present-day Bulgaria, ownership granted to individuals (private citizens) is of two kinds, private and personal. Private ownership applies to minor tools of production in the hands of craftsmen and certain agricultural equipment in the hands of independent farmers. Both craftsmen and farmers, since they are outside the cooperatives, are considered "remnants of the capitalist society," and therefore their private ownership is condemned to disappear in the course of building up socialism. Personal ownership covers dwellings, household belongings, and other objects for personal and family use. This personal ownership is the subject of a monographic legal analysis, *Praven režim na lichnata sobstvenost* (1957), by Naum Khristov.

Bulgarian civil procedure is the topic of an extensive two-volume study, *Grazhdanski protses* (vol. I, 1958; vol. 2, 2d rev. ed., 1957), by two professors at the Sofia University Law School, Dimitür Silianovski and Zhivko Stalev. Both volumes contain a great number of court decisions, valuable indexes, and a bibliography.

The Library also received the first part of the third revised and enlarged edition of a treatise on the foundations of state and law in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, *Osnovi na dŕzhavata i pravoto na NR Bŭlgariia* (1957), by Mikhail Genovski and Dimitür Kh. Dimitrov. In their preface the authors justify the necessity for another entirely rewritten edition primarily on grounds of decisions of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the April Plenum of the Central Com-

mittee of the Bulgarian Communist Party of 1956.

In the field of labor law, the first attempt to present a systematic course based on the Labor Code of 1951 was made by Liubomir Radoilski in *Trudovo pravo na Narodna Republika Bŭlgariia* (1957). This was prepared to serve as a textbook for law students according to the school program approved by the Ministry of Education and Culture. It consists of legislative material in force as of March 15, 1957.

The general part of Bulgarian administrative law is discussed in *Administrativno pravo na NR Bŭlgariia* (1957), a collaborative work by the academician Petko Stainov and a professor of law, A. S. Angelov. In this work, legislative acts prior to March 1, 1957, are taken into consideration.

A monographic study of the so-called "general contracts" in the legal-economic order of Bulgaria, entitled *Generalni dogovori* (1958), was written by a professor of law and corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Liuben Vasilev. "General contracts," according to the author, were introduced by the 1,511th Resolution of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party on June 14, 1950. The author treats "general contracts" as a new category of agreements between the central socialist organizations and as a characteristic feature of the socialist planned economy and the socialist legal system. He bases his study on legislative acts, the practice of government arbitration, and special literature to July 1, 1957.

*Pravoto v borbata za kachestvo na promishlenata produktsiia* (1958) is a comprehensive collection of studies and articles written by Petko Stainov, Boris Bŭrov, and Venetsi Buzov. It has as its topic the law and the struggle for better-quality industrial production.

Aleksandŭr G. Kozhukharov's *Obligatsionno pravo, obshto uchenie za obligatsionno otnoshenie* (1958) is a third and thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of his analysis of the general theory of contractual relation.

Individual types of contracts as a special part of the law on obligations are treated in the second enlarged edition of Liuben Vasilev's *Obligatsionno pravo, otdelni vidove obligatsionni otnosheniia, chast vtora* (1958), which covers legislation, legal writings, and judicial practice up to January 1, 1958. As explained in the preface, Vasilev's volume represents a part of the special course of the law on individual contracts; the other part is entrusted to Prof. Kozhukharov.

The general part of Bulgarian civil law as treated in the third and enlarged edition of the exposition by Liuben Vasilev, the recognized Bulgarian author on civil law, appeared in Russian translation under the editorship of P. E. Orlovskiy in a volume entitled *Grazhdanskoe pravo Narodnoi Respubliki Bolgarii, obshchaia chast'* (Moscow, 1958). The Russian book, however, has brought the legislation, legal writings, and judicial practice in this field up to July 1, 1957, in 703 pages; the Bulgarian edition had covered the same material up to July 1, 1956, in 586 pages.

#### COURT DECISIONS

The official collections of 1955-57 directive rulings and decisions of the Supreme Court are found in *Sŭdebna praktika na Vŭrkhovniia sŭd na NR Bŭlgariia* (1956-58). They are given for each of the three divisions of this court: criminal, civil, and military. There is information that such a collection was published for the year of 1954, but the Library does not yet possess this volume.

These collections were compiled and edited by the president of the court, N.

Tsvetkovski. Each volume contains first the directive rulings of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court, then the decisions of the general meetings of its civil and/or criminal or military divisions, and finally the individual decisions grouped according to the number of divisions. At present, there are four civil divisions, three criminal and one military. Each volume is also supplied with an extremely helpful index which systematizes the decisions according to the laws and provisions of the laws involved in the cases.

The collections of Supreme Court directive rulings and decisions are of great importance, for they are not only the source of information as to how the present laws are applied but also because they are considered by several Bulgarian legal writers as a source of law. Unfortunately, they are incomplete, containing just selective cases. They do not, for instance, include decisions which involve political crimes.

#### NEW INDEX TO LAWS

Since the formation of modern Bulgaria in 1878-79, indexes which include the legislation of Bulgaria have been officially published, covering the periods from 1878 to June 30, 1939; from July 1, 1939, to December 31, 1949; and from January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1951.

After the repudiation of the legal order which existed prior to September 9, 1944, indexes covering statutory law, as well as international treaties and agreements enacted or entered into by the present government, were officially issued for the periods September 9, 1944, to December 31, 1952, and January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954.

In addition to these, the Library has acquired another valuable index, *Spravochnik po zakonodatelstvoto na NR Bŭlgariia, zakoni, ukazi, postanovleniia, razporezhvaniia na Ministerskiia Sŭvet, pravilnitsi, naredbi i dr., obnarodvani v*

*Důrzhaven Vestník i Izvestiia na Prezidiuma na Narodnoto Sŭbranie ot 9 septemvri 1944 g. do 30 iuni 1957 g.* (1957), which was officially compiled by Khr. Maksimov. This covers the period September 9, 1944, to June 30, 1957, and it includes 1,197 footnotes which give additional information concerning the legislative history of certain acts.

### Czechoslovakia \*

The official collection of laws, both in the Czech edition, *Sbírka zákonů*, and the Slovak edition, *Zbierka zákonov*, as well as the official gazettes, *Úřední list* and *Úradný vestník*, have been received regularly. The cumulative indexes of *Sbírka zákonů* for the years 1945-57 and of *Úřední list* for the years 1952-56 have also been acquired. However, no copy of the official records of the National Assembly, *Těsnořisecká zpráva*, for 1958 has reached the Library.

The decisions of the Supreme Court and of the regional courts are published in *Sbírka rozhodnutí československých soudů*, which is received currently, as are the other legal periodicals *Právník*, *Právní obzor*, *Socialistická zákonnost*, *Soudce z lidu*, *Národní výbory*, *Právnícké štúdie*, and *Bulletin de droit tchécoslovaque*. The last-named, which is published in French, has a short summary of articles in English and German. Other legal serials which have arrived are *Právněhistorické studie*, *Studie z mezinárodního práva*, *Stát a právo*, *Časopis pro mezinárodní právo*, and *Mezinárodní otázky*.

The Library also continued to acquire contemporary Czech monographs and serial publications from all fields of law, published in Czech, Slovak, English, and German. The publications listed hereafter

are representative of those deserving special mention.

A legal bibliography, *Právnícká literatura* (1954), was issued by the Juridical Institute of the Ministry of Justice. A new Russian-Czech legal dictionary by Stanislav Vaněček, *Rusko-český právníký slovníček terminologický* (1957), may also be mentioned. The constitutional laws are compiled in an official publication, *Ústava československé republiky; ústavní a důležité prováděcí předpisy*, a second revised edition of which was issued by the Ministry of Justice in 1958.

The relatively extensive holdings of court decisions have been augmented by 12 volumes (1921-32) of the series entitled *Přehled rozhodnutí ze všech oborů právních; příloha "Časopisu pro právní a státní vědu"*, which includes well-chosen and important decisions from all fields of Czech law. The general editor of the series is Josef Purcner.

Civil law is represented by a German translation by Gerhard Lebwohl of the new Civil Code, *Zivilgesetzbuch der ČSR vom 25. Oktober 1950, in deutscher Übersetzung* (Berlin, 1955), and by a monograph on domestic relations by Jaroslav Štěpina, *Rodinné právo; výklad zákona o právu rodinném s dodatkem o dědickém právu v rodině socialistické společnosti* (1958).

Vilém Steiner compiled an extensive commentary on civil procedure, *Občanské právo procesní v praxi soudů* (1958). The author pays special attention to the interpretation of procedural law by the courts.

In the field of criminal law, the Library received a German translation of the new Czechoslovak Criminal Code, *Das tschechoslowakische Strafgesetzbuch vom 12. Juli 1950 (in der Fassung vom 22. Dezember 1956); übersetzt und mit einer Einleitung versehen von Eric Schmied* (2d

\* Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Prague.

ed., Berlin, 1958), which was issued as volume 57 of the series *Sammlung ausser-deutscher Strafgesetzbücher in deutscher Übersetzung*.

The Criminal Code for Courts of 1950, as amended in 1956, the new Code of Criminal Procedure for Courts of 1956, and related statutes are dealt with in an extensive commentary, *Trestní zákon, trestní řád a předpisy související*, edited by Karel Černý and Josef Kunc (2d ed., 1958).

Josef Kotek compiled an extensive commentary on statutes issued to protect the safety and health of persons at work, *Předpisy o bezpečnosti a ochraně zdraví při práci* (1958).

*Výklad nového zákona o hospodaření s byty* (1957) by Josef Robeš, explains the important Law No. 67/1956 Coll., which governs the disposition of all housing by local people's committees.

Problems of law and organization of the Czechoslovak collective farms are discussed in a collective treatise edited by Valer Fábry, *Právní otázky jednotných zemědělských družstev* (1957).

In the field of legal philosophy, one may note the acquisition of a treatise by Jiří Klabouch, *Osvícenské právní nauky v českých zemích* (1958), which deals with legal thought in the Czech lands during the period of the "Enlightenment."

Students of early continental criminal procedure and of legal and cultural history may find interesting an older monograph on the penal prosecution of heretics in the eighteenth century, *Die Processierung der Häetiker in Böhmen unter Kaiser Karl VI*, by Anton Gindely (1887).

The collection of early Czech session laws has been augmented by the acquisition of eight pamphlets containing resolutions of the Land Diet of Bohemia (*Český zemský sněm*), issued in the ses-

sions held in 1545, 1558, 1574, 1575, 1577, 1580, 1599, and 1600.

Under the structure which prevailed until replaced in the eighteenth century by the absolute monarchy of the Hapsburg rulers, the constitutional powers in the then Czech State were divided between the King and the Diet, which consisted of three estates (higher nobility, *páni*; gentry, *rytíři*; and royal towns). These Diets provided the ruler with financial and military resources and passed other laws, either as Land Diets or in a General Diet of all Czech Lands. The Diets, especially that of Bohemia, were at the same time the mainstays of the political power of the Estates. The Land Diet of Bohemia was called into session by the King or his representative, and passed resolutions either on its own initiative or on that of the Crown. Except for a brief period at the close of the 16th century, when the estates infringed heavily on the royal power, the assent and signature of the King was necessary to validate such resolutions.

The pamphlets recently acquired are specimens of legislation of the Bohemian Diet at the close of this period, when the power of the Czech Estates still flourished. The session laws are written in contemporary legal Czech, which excels in its precision and logical structure. Individual pamphlets are printed in a clear-cut Gothic type and are adorned with perfectly executed initials, vignettes, rubrics, and various printer's devices. The artistic value of the illustrations culminates in numerous beautiful woodcuts, which include coats-of-arms of Bohemia, of the rulers, and high officials in the land, frontispieces, and even a full-page portrait of the elected Czech King Maximilian II (1564-1576), who was also King of Hungary and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. These pamphlets were printed in Prague by renowned Czech printers.

## Kapitola XXVIII.

Bratislav toho Eména II. Knjze XXIII.  
a Král Čjesty I.Bratislav  
Knjetem včt-  
něn.Jaromir na  
Duchoven-  
stvo posvěcenDo Polska  
šel.  
Hagck.

**B**ratislav Njz  
starší Bratr Spytis  
bněvu / Knjze Olo-  
maucké po Smrti té-  
bož Bratra svého  
Knjetem Pražským byl učiněn; a  
toho gessé Roku mezi své dva Bras-  
try Moravskou zem rozdělil / dage  
Ottowi Kráginu Olomauckau / a Ža-  
padni Kráginu postoupiv Runtá-  
dowi. Jaromir o tom zvěděv / že  
Bratislav Bratr Knjetem Pra-  
žským učiněn gsa zem Moravskou  
mezi své dva Bratry rozdělil / Věs-  
ni / na které od Bratřelava Otce dán  
byl / do Prahy přigel gsa žádostiv ta-  
ké mezi svými Bratřimi geden Dyl-  
miti. Bratislav Knjze Čjesty y  
Bratřih gcho to znamenavše / že on  
Jaromir / který gij syce k Duchowni-  
mu Stavu byl odewzdán / více g po Swětských nežli po Duchowních Wecch  
dychti / řekli k němu : Bratře milý ! za to tebe snázně prosíme / neodstupuj od  
Slawy Čjesty Swatě : ale poněwadž gij gij Ľudem učiněn / toho se přidrž / cos  
wzal před sebe ; neboť znáse / že gessé snáze z Ľiwota Duchowniho / nežli z Obcowá-  
ni Swětského, k Milosti Boží wtročiti. Wypři prosíme Wůli Otce twého /  
který žiw gsa wždycky tebe žákem a Knězem posledně y Biskupem býti řadil ;  
a snad to znal / že ty gcho Duffy řestliby ona w kterém Obměšťán byla / Biskup-  
ským Ľuradem z té gegi Težkosti wyswobodis. Jaromir rozgimaje sobě ta  
Słowa dal k tomu své Povoleni / gchož také Měsíce Března w První Sobotu /  
když Biskup Severus žáký swětil / také y Jaromira ostřihal a posvětil : třetibo  
pak Swěcený řjž Jaromir přigiti odpřel / a gako Ľášijm přinucen gsa Biskup-  
powi při Mšy Swatě tak / gatkž Ľáhnu náležj, přisluhowal / a Čtenj Swatě  
spřwal. Po malém pak častu zapomenuv na Ľurad Duchownj wzal na se  
Spůsob Rytčij / a wšel na Roně s svými Služebnjky řagné vgel k Polskému  
Králi Dolešlawowi / w něbož až do Smrti Severa Biskupa Pražského župřal.

Mstislav Syn Doršuro / Grabě z Města Bily / kterýž se psal z Ořka, do-  
mňwaje se / že gij to k Zapomenutj přišlo / co gessé on na Rozkaz Knjzete Spytis-  
bněwa učinil / řdyž Arabonu Manželku První Bratislawowu / do svého Wě-  
zenj přigal / a gi w něm welmi nelitostiwě držel / přigeda na Wyšehrad swau žá-  
dost Bratislawowi oznámil / řka : Čtne Knjze ! Bratr twůg Spytihněw domo-  
lil mni postawiti Kofel w Měste Bily / který aby posvěcen byl we Eménu S<sup>o</sup>

Petra



Title page of the Paris, 1621, edition of Bertrand d'Argentré's commentaries on the customary law of Brittany.

In nomine domini. Incipit a deo ut infra de officio pre-  
fecti pretorio. In nomine domini. Accursius.  
b. Justinianus quia Justinus filius ut Justinus de dona. I.  
est et aliud. et dicitur hoc ad differentiam trium codicum  
de quibus. I. sit mentio. Accursius.

c. Sacramenti  
quia inuner?  
vel quia sacras le-  
ges nobis tradi-  
dit. Azo.

d. Perpetui. i.  
generalis. ut in-  
sti. d. sancta. m.  
et cu. I. sic. I. de  
eden. I. edita. en-  
de illud erit edi-  
ctum. cetera. i. i  
epistola omnia ani-  
ma. cetera. Po-  
nitur et aliter ut  
dicitur. ff. p. so-  
ao. l. j. Ac.

e. Augusti. ab  
augustinus ad. p.  
positum ut. ma-  
trimonium dicitur  
res id induat.  
licet quandoque di-  
uidatur. ut in sti.  
de pa. po. in pn.  
et. L. d. repu. l. co-  
sensu. vel dicitur  
ab octaviano au-  
gusto quod est di-  
nare. Ac.

f. Repente.  
institui fieri pa-  
mo codice ex tri-  
bus. i. iterum in-  
stitui. ut ibi  
apponeret quas-  
da decisiones que  
postea fecerat. et  
sic iterum in-  
stitui. et ideo dicit  
repetit. ut. j. de  
em. iust. co. per-  
to. et. I. in an-  
quis em. cetera.  
Item quod dicit p-  
lectionis. i. lectio-  
nis. i. figura. p-  
theis. sic ponit  
ff. d. do. pte. per-  
to. n. Ac.

g. De nouo. su-  
perior. Rubrica est communis ad totum librum sed quod  
sequitur. f. de nouo codice componendo ad constitutio-  
nem istam. Azo.

h. scilicet iam correcta. vel melius id est corrigenda  
fm vos iudices. i. dicitur hoc constituto diuidit in  
quatuor partes. Prima vsq. illuc. Ideo. c. cetera. Secun-  
da vsq. illuc. Quibus specialiter. cetera. Tercia vsq. il-  
luc. Docetur. Quarta et vltima abinde vsq. in finem.  
dicitur ergo hoc que corrigenda scilicet nunc. Ac.

i. In presenti. hoc verbum in presenti determinat ver-  
bum donare. non verbum censuimus. quia contrarium  
asserat per pretentum censuimus. Azo.

k. Communibus. i. communis utilitati que prouenit

In nomine domini nostri Je-  
su christi. Codicis tamen. Ju-  
stinianus. sacratissimi principis  
perpetui. Augusti. repetere  
plectionis. Incipit constitutio  
prima. ex nouo codice facien-  
do Rubrica.



Imperator Justinianus Au-  
gustus ad Senatum.



Ecce que necessario corrigenda  
esse multis retro principibus vi-  
sa sunt interea tamen nullus  
eorum hoc ad effectum ducere au-  
sus est. in presenti rebo dona-  
re communibus auxilio rei omni

et constitutionibus. Accursius.

l. Quia. que fiebat in morales etiam repetere multitudinem.  
m. Amputare. reddit attentum. et facit. ff. si cer. peti. l.  
quidam.

n. Illarum. scilicet constitutionum. Accursius.

o. Eam. f. theo-

dolum. Ac.

p. Retroprinci-

pib. quo ad nos.

id est ante nos. Ac.

q. Posit. ut ex-

trauantes con-

stitutiones. Ac.

r. Rescenda alia

rescendo. et tunc

habebas multitu-

dem. alia rescen-

da. tunc multitu-

dine. Ac.

s. Nouellas. si

oia sed viles. Ac.

t. Post eos. tres

codices. Ac.

v. Republice.

id est imperij. Ac.

x. Sustaino-

nem. quod per leges

sustentatur respu-

blica. licet. i. per ar-

ma. Ac.

y. Respicies alia

respicentes. et tunc

piana. alia respec-

tens. et tunc sic con-

strue. ideoque elegi-

mus viros ad hoc

maximum opus ef-

ficiendum. opus de-

co respiciens ad su-

stantionem ipsi-

us republice. id est

imperij. Ac.

z. Elegimus. f.

homines. Ac.

a. Fastigio. id est

alitudini vel ma-

gnitudini. Ac.

b. Exquestores.

nomen est digni-

tatis sicut dico in

experfecto et ex co-

sule fm Jo. ut. j.

de aduo. dicitur. iu-

dic. l. petitionem.

f. egredientem si-

cut exquestor. ut

ff. de officio quest. l. j. in fi. Alij dicunt eum exquestorem

qui questuram dimisit. et sic exconsul qui consulum di-

misit. Accursius.

c. Consulare. consularis est qui insignia consulum be-

neficio principis consequitur. sed consules sunt in ipso actu

gerendi. ut. j. de pluri. l. iij. et. iij. l. iij. Ac.

d. Patricium. expone ut in sti. quibus modis ius pa-

tri. potest. solui. f. filius. Ac.

e. Pretorio. natum vel vocatum. Ac.

f. Inter agentes. agentes dicunt qui sunt inter eos qui

re imperiales administrent. vel qui agunt id est moran-

tur circa latus principis. unde babes. j. ntu. de panapito

agentibus in rebu. l. iij. Accursius.

# STATVTA BASSANENSA



Cum gratia & privilegio.

From STATVTA BASSANENSA (Vicenza, 1506), a collection of basic law sources of the Italian city of Bassano.

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Acquisitions bearing on early Czech law also include a valuable copy of part 1 of the Czech chronicle *Poselkyně starých přjbehůw českých aneb kronyka česká*, by Jan František Beckovský (1700). The book, a family heirloom, was presented to the Library by Dr. A. J. Pospíšil. The chronicle describes the history of the Czech nation from earliest times until 1526, and enables students of Czech medieval and legal history to trace developments of the constitutional system and the legal order. The copy is in its original pigskin binding, is printed in a clear Gothic type, and is beautifully adorned with numerous artistic woodcuts and engravings, including 52 portraits of Czech rulers.

### Denmark<sup>4</sup>

A particular field of Danish law prior to the General Code of King Christian V<sup>5</sup> is represented in *Danmarkis rigens ret; oc, Des deele eller forfølgning* (1621). This is a private codification of laws, edicts, and legal usages relating to judicial and administrative procedure.

The Library also acquired a German translation of the Danish Constitution signed by King Frederick III on November 14, 1665, with a historical survey by Ludolf Wienburg, entitled *Das dänische Königs-gesetz oder das in Dänemark geltende Grundgesetz* (Hamburg, 1847).

*De kongelige Kiøbenhavns laughs-artikler* (1724?) includes laws and edicts issued until 1723 about city welfare and order in Copenhagen. These laws and edicts were also applied to Denmark and to Norway in general.

*Salig etats-raad Høyers juridiske collegium saavidt den Danske og Norske proces vedkommer* (1769), by C. D. Hede-

gaard, is an analysis of contemporary criminal and civil procedure in Denmark and Norway.

*Den danske militaire criminalrets grundsaetninger* (Rendsborg 1819), by A. Pay-sen, is a study of military criminal law enacted in 1683, with amendments of 1703, 1739, 1744, 1747, and 1753.

### France

#### PARLEMENTS AND THEIR COURT

##### DECISIONS

Prior to the 1789 Revolution, the French *parlements* were sovereign judicial bodies independent of each other, and they even claimed independence from the king. They functioned as institutions which enforced royal ordinances; for these ordinances, to be effective, required promulgation by a *parlement*. At the same time, they acted as courts of last resort in deciding individual cases within a particular region. These decisions were an important source of the French law of the *ancien régime*.

The *parlements* employed a variety of sources—*droit coutumier* primarily in Northern France, and *droit écrit* mainly in Southern France. As a result, various collections of court decisions, (*arrêts de parlement*), prepared by individual compilers, appeared and no comprehensive reporting system evolved.

The Library has acquired several valuable collections of such decisions, the following of which deserve special mention.

##### General Collections

Arrests de la covr decisifs de diverses qvestions, tant de droict, qve de covstvme, prononcez en Robbes Rouges, ou donnez sur procès partis, & autres. Reueus, corrigez, & augmentez . . . par Iean Bovgvier. Paris, Pierre Lamy, 1638.

Jean Bouguier, sieur Descharcon, the compiler of this work, was counselor at the *parlement*. His first edition of the col-

<sup>4</sup>Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Copenhagen.

<sup>5</sup>*QJCA*, XIV (August 1957), 217-19.

lection of court decisions (which the Library does not own) was published in 1622 without indication of his name or his approval, but Bouguier signed the dedication of his 1629 edition to Cardinal Richelieu. Later, three other editions of this work appeared, in 1634, 1638, and 1647 (Camus-Dupin, II, 293), all of which are in the Library. Camus-Dupin classes the copy acquired by the Library among the general collections of court decisions, no. 1313.

#### Bordeaux

The *parlement* of Bordeaux, with its seat at Guyenne, was created in 1462 (Camus-Dupin, II, 305; Esmein, *Cours élémentaire d'histoire du droit français*, 437).

Anciens et nouveaux reglemens de la cour de parlement de Guyenne, . . . reimprimé par Mrs Jean-Baptiste Dufaure et Bernard Teuley. Bordeaux, Claude Labottiere, 1585.

Anciens et nouveaux reglemens de la cour du parlement de Guienne . . . dernière édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée . . . par les soins de Maîtres Jean Verninac & Jean Lhommeau. Bordeaux, Jean-Baptiste Lacornée, 1743.

The collections of *reglemens* by Jean-Baptiste Dufaure and Bernard Teuley (1585) and by Jean Verninac and Jean Lhommeau (1743) present valuable coverage of the organization and scope of activity, together with court decisions, of the *parlement de Bordeaux*. The first work remained unknown to Camus-Dupin; the second was listed under his no. 1383.

#### Brittany

Recueil d'arrests rendus au parlement de Bretagne, sur plusieurs questions celebres, par feu Me. Paul Devolant . . . Rennes, Nicolas Devaux, 1722. Two parts in 1 vol.

The *parlement* of Brittany, with its seat at Rennes, was established in 1553, during the reign of Henry II.

According to Camus-Dupin (II, 309), the editor of the volume acquired, known under the name of Delépine and a lawyer

by profession, stated that the compiler of this work, Paul Devoland, had joined the *parlement* in 1609.

#### Lorraine

The *parlement* of Lorraine was established in 1641 and reestablished in 1661 (Camus-Dupin, II, 311). Esmein (440) calls it the *parlement de Nancy* at the *cour souveraine de Lorraine et Barrois*.

Arrests choisis de la cour souveraine de Lorraine et Barrois, contenant la décision de plusieurs questions notables . . . Nancy, Jean-Baptiste Cusson, 1717.

The copy acquired is the first collection of decisions of the *parlement de Lorraine*, as recorded by Camus-Dupin (no. 1424).

#### Paris

The *parlement de Paris* was created in 1302 by Philip le Bel (Camus-Dupin, II, 293).

Qvatre livres des arrests et choses ivgees par la covrt. Oevvre composé en latin par M. Anne Robert, mis en françois par M. I. Tournet. Seconde édition. Paris, Gervais Alliot, 1622.

The compiler of this work, Anne Robert, was a lawyer at the *parlement de Paris*, and he was assassinated in Paris on August 24, 1572. He collected and published court decisions in Latin under the title *Annae Roberti rerum judicatarum libri IV* (Frankfurt, 1599; Paris, 1602 and 1611; Geneva, 1625). His work was translated into French by C.M.D.R., Paris, 1611, and by J. Tournet in two editions: Paris, 1622 and 1627. The Library owns Tournet's first edition (Camus-Dupin, II, 292).

Arrests de reglement, recueillis & mis en ordre par Me. Louis-François de Jouy. Paris, Durand & Pissot, 1752.

The copy acquired is a collection of court decisions assembled by the lawyer at the *parlement* of Paris, Louis-François de Jouy (Camus-Dupin, II, no. 1330).

## Toulouse

The *parlement de Toulouse* was the first *parlement* established in the provinces of France, in 1342 and reestablished in 1427 and 1443 (Camus-Dupin, II, 301; Esmein, p. 436).

Observations sur les arrêts remarquables du parlement de Toulouse, recueillis par Messire Jean de Catellan, enrichies des arrêts nouveaux, rendus sur les mêmes matières par Gabriel de Vedel. Nouvelle édition. Toulouse, Jean-François Forest, 1758, 2 vols.

The court decisions of the *parlement* of Toulouse, compiled by Jean de Catelan, were analysed and discussed by Gabriel de Vedel, as well as enlarged by the inclusion of new *arrêts* in a two-volume work. The edition acquired by the Law Library remained unknown to Camus-Dupin.

Questions notables du droit, décidées par divers arrêts de la cour de parlement de Toulouse, recueillies par feu Mr. Me. Simon d'Olive. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée de plus d'un tiers par l'auteur avant son décès. Toulouse, Jean-Dominique Camusat, 1682.

Simon d'Olive was born in Toulouse and nominated as counselor to the *parlement* of this city in 1628. Camus-Dupin writes about him in the following words: "His style is elegant (for the time in which he was writing). His reasoning is solid and his decisions are legalistic. He is at the same time orator and jurisconsult." (II, 302). The edition acquired by the Library, printed in Toulouse, remained unknown to Camus-Dupin.

## COUTUMES

The *coutumes* or *droit coutumier*, as distinguished from the *droit écrit* (applied in the southern part of France), were originally local customary laws. But the *coutumes* did not remain an unwritten law or indefinite tribal law. Quite early, private collections appeared which reduced the local legal *coutumes* to writing. More-

over, in 1453, King Charles VII initiated the official codification in a systematic manner of the *coutumes* as used in many localities. This project was carried on by his successors until the eighteenth century. These officially compiled and published *coutumes* paved the way for the codification undertaken by Napoleon, and in fact many basic concepts of the *Code Napoléon* were taken from these codes. It may also be mentioned that officially published *coutumes de Paris* were in force in Louisiana prior to its purchase.

The original records of the local customary laws, known as *anciennes coutumes*, underwent a great number of revisions, supplements, and commentaries; for instance, the *coutume de Paris* was commented upon by 16 French scholars (Glasson, VIII, 44).

The compilers and editors of the *coutumes* distinguished between *coutumes générales* and *coutumes spéciales* or *particulières*. The former embraced the major fields of law in at least 15 to 20 chapters of 300 to 400 articles, while the latter were less extensive and mostly covered problems of municipal administration and organization of the local administration of justice. The latter never included the feudal law (Glasson, VIII, 20). The total number of *coutumes* is approximately 400, of which 60 were considered as general (Glasson, VIII, 22).

*Coutumes* of every kind were applied within certain regions. However, every *coutume spéciale* was in force within the district of a general *coutume*, and it always prevailed against the general *coutume*.

Even in the southern part of France, where, as a rule, the *droit écrit* (statutory law, which embraced mostly Roman law) was applied and which was not considered a region of customary law, a number of provinces were governed by their own *coutumes*, as in the case of the *coutumes de Bordeaux*.

Several collections of *coutumes* and commentaries acquired by the Law Library deserve special mention.

#### *Auvergne*

Paraphrases svr les covstvmes dv bas et havlt pays d'Avvergne, par M. Iean de Basmaison Pougnet, avec les annotations de M. Charles dv Molin. 3d ed. Clairmont, Bertrand Dvrand, 1628.

The *coutumes d'Auvergne* were first officially compiled in 1510. They were subjected to several commentaries, including those of the famous French scholars and jurists Charles Dumoulin, Julien Brodeau, Jean-Marie Ricard, and Guillaume Michel Chabrol. The edition acquired represents one of the earliest paraphrases of these customary laws by Jean de Basmaison-Pougnet (ca. 1535-ca. 1591); the others are of 1608, 1638, and 1667 (Glasson, VIII, 66, note 4; Camus-Dupin, no. 1194.6).

#### *Bordeaux*

Commentaire svr les covstvmes generalles de la ville de Bovrdeavs, et pays bovrdealois, par M. Bernard Avtomne. Bovrdeavs, Iacques Millanges & Clavde Mongirovd, 1621.

Bordeaux, with its adjacent province, was one of those cities governed by its own *coutumes*, despite the fact that it was within the region where the *droit écrit* prevailed. The *coutumes* of Bordeaux were officially promulgated in 1528. This commentary of 1621 by Bernard Automne (d. 1666) is one of his first works.

#### *Brittany*

Commentarii, in patrias Britonvm leges, seu Consuetudines generales antiquissimi Ducatus Britanniae, In lvcem editi cvra et studio V. C. Caroli d'Argentré. Editio tertia. Parisiis, Nicolai Bvon, 1621.

The *coutumes de Bretagne* were officially codified during the reign of King François I and published on October 21-23, 1539, at Nantes. In addition to French cus-

tomary laws they included certain rules of English law and of feudal law. Among the several commentators on these *coutumes*, Pierre Hévin, Bertrand d'Argentré, and Augustin-Marie Poullain du Parc are considered the most important.

Bertrand d'Argentré (1519-90) was known by French legal authorities as a legislator, historian, and jurisconsult, having a style of writing close to that of the famous Charles Dumoulin. He was heavily influenced by feudal law and was opposed to the acceptance of Roman law principles in the codification of the *coutume* of Brittany.

D'Argentré's first work on the *coutume de Bretagne* was a commentary on the first four chapters which appeared in 1568. Beginning with the 1608 edition, his commentaries on the customary law of Brittany as well as all his other works were compiled and published by his son, Charles d'Argentré.

The 1621 edition acquired by the Library is mentioned by Camus-Dupin as "the rarest and in keenest demand" (II, 248) and by Hévin as "the best" edition of d'Argentré's commentaries. With this acquisition (*see illustration*) the Library has completed the set of d'Argentré's works on the *coutumes de Bretagne* as recorded by Camus-Dupin.

#### *Burgundy*

La covstvmes de Bovrgongne, de novveav commentee, abregee, et conferee avec tovtes les autres coustumes de France, par I. Bovvot . . . Genève, Pierre & Iaqnes Chouët, 1632.

The *coutumes* of the Duchy of Burgundy were sanctioned by the Duke of Burgundy, Philip le Bon, in 1459, and they were followed by a series of commentaries, some of which are of great value (Glasson, VIII, 99-100). Although Glasson (VII, 101) classes this particular commentary as less important, it seems that his retrospective opinion was not shared by his contempo-

rarities, for Bouvot's commentary went through three editions in the short span of 12 years. The edition acquired appears to have remained unknown to Camus-Dupin.

#### Chartres

Les covstvmes dv dvché et bailliage de Chartres . . . avec les notes & apostyles de M. I. Covart . . . Ensemble les Traictez de Paix . . . Paris, Denys Moreau, 1630.

The *coutumes* of Chartres were first published in 1508 (Glasson, VIII, 56), and they were commented upon by several jurists, one of whom was Charles Dumoulin. The commentary by J. Couart acquired by the Law Library is his first on these *coutumes*.

#### Lorraine

Commentaire svr les covstvmes de Lorraine . . . par Pierre Canon. Espinal, Ambroise Ambroise, 1634.

Among the *coutumes* used in the eastern part of France, those of Lorraine occupy an important place. They were recorded by order of the Duke in 1594, and they embrace the *coutumes générales* of Nancy, Vosges, and Allemagne. The commentary acquired is one of the earliest on the *coutumes de Lorraine* and was by the judge in the bailiwick of Vosges, Pierre Canon.

#### Maine

Les covstvmes dv pays et comté du Maine, nouvellement reueuës & corrigées outre les precedentes impressions . . . Mans, Gervais Olivier, 1618.

The *coutumes du Maine* were promulgated in 1508 and were not subjected to later revisions, in spite of a decree to this effect (Glasson, VIII, 76-78). The edition acquired by the Library is not mentioned in Camus-Dupin, and it remained unknown even to Glasson.

#### Mons

Loix, chartes et covstvmes dv chef-liev de la ville de Mons et des villes et villages y resortis-

sans, avec plusieurs decrets en dependans, aussi diuerses autres chartes & coustumes. Mons, Simeon de la Roche, 1663.

Within the region of application of the *coutumes générales de Hainaut*, the *coutumes particulières* of Mons were of great value. They were approved by Charles V in 1533. An interesting feature of these customary laws is that, in cases of gaps in their provisions, not the Roman law but the *coutumes* of the neighboring localities were applied (Glasson, VIII, 91).

#### Saintonge

L'vsance de Saintonge entre mer et charente. Colligée des anciens manuscrits; illvstrée de notes, et confirmée par quantité d'enquestes par tvrbes et notoriétés. 2d ed. Par Me. Cosme Bechet. Saintes, Jean Bichon, 1647.

The commentaries of Cosme Bechet (fl. 1675) on the *coutumes* of Saintonge appeared in three editions, of 1633, 1647, and 1701.

#### CHANCELLERIE

The chancellery of the Kings of France was charged with directing the officers who were intrusted with dispensing the justice of the King in the royal administration of justice, as distinguished from the feudal administration of justice practiced by small territorial jurisdictions.

Among acquisitions dealing with the French chancellery, the following deserves special mention:

Tessereau, Abraham. Histoire chronologique de la Grande Chancellerie de France. Paris, Pierre Emery, 1710.

This two-volume work presents a detailed description of the formation of the French chancellery, as well as the status of its officers and their functions, privileges, rights, duties, and regulations. It includes a precise and complete list of the officers' names from the establishment of the monarchy to May 6, 1676 (vol. 1), and from May 6, 1676, to May 6, 1705 (vol. 2). All the information given is based, as ex-

plained in the preface, on official charters, edicts, decrees, decisions, regulations, and other authentic documents. While the authorship of the first volume is attributed to Abraham Tessereau, the second was considered a compilation made by a number of high officials ordered by the chancellor to bring up to date (to 1705) the material presented by Tessereau.

## Hungary<sup>6</sup>

### LEGISLATION

Hungarian legislation last year followed the usual pattern: very few laws were enacted by Parliament, but a large number of edicts were passed by the Presidium and a multitude of decrees and directives were issued by the Cabinet and by the various ministries.

In spite of resolutions to the contrary, Parliament held only two short sessions. During its fall session, a new electoral law (No. III of 1958) was enacted, after which the Parliament dissolved itself. The Parliament elected on November 16, 1958, at its first session enacted the budget for 1959 (No. I of 1959).

In 1958 the Presidium passed 39, and during the first 12 weeks of 1959 two, edicts. These cover various subjects, of which the international treaties and agreements deserve attention. Hungary joined in four earlier multilateral agreements: suppression of narcotics traffic (Edict No. 11 of 1958), suppression of slavery (Edict No. 18 of 1958), establishment of an International Organization of Standards (No. 24 of 1958), and protection of human life on the high seas (No. 32 of 1958).

The following agreements were concluded: with the Soviet Union, a consular agreement (No. 1 of 1958), one concerning dual nationality (No. 2 of 1958), one on the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary

(No. 22 of 1958), one on mutual assistance in customs matters (No. 36 of 1958), and finally, a judicial assistance treaty in civil and criminal matters (No. 38 of 1958); with East Germany, a consular agreement (No. 19 of 1958), a judicial assistance treaty in civil and criminal matters (No. 20 of 1958), a veterinary agreement (No. 34 of 1958), a health agreement (No. 37 of 1958), and an agreement concerning the prevention of plant diseases (No. 1 of 1959); with Czechoslovakia, a treaty concerning the common state boundaries (No. 15 of 1958), and an agreement on mutual assistance in customs matters (No. 30 of 1958); with Rumania, an agreement on public health (No. 23 of 1958); and with Yugoslavia, an agreement on the prevention of contagious diseases (No. 2 of 1959).

*Hatályos jogszabályok mutatója*, 1945-1957 (1958) edited by the Ministry of Justice, is a useful index to the multitude of statutory rules issued from the Russian occupation of Hungary in 1945 through 1957.

### PERIODICALS

The official gazette, *Magyar közlöny*, the official court reporter, *Bírósági határozatok*, and the two law periodicals, *Jogtudományi közlöny* and *Magyar jog*, continued to arrive regularly.

### TREATISES

*Az állam belső biztonsága elleni büntettek* (1958), by Péter Barna, is a comprehensive treatise on crimes against the political and social order of the state.

*Büntető ítélkezési gyakorlat* (1958), edited by László Molnár and others, is a looseleaf collection of criminal court reports. *A büntető perrendtartás kommentárja* (1957), by the same editor in collaboration with others, represents the first commentary on the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1951, enacted by the Communist regime. This code was translated into

<sup>6</sup> Unless otherwise noted, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Budapest.

German by Erich Heller and published in Berlin in 1958 under the title *Die ungarische Strafprozessordnung; III. Gesetz vom Jahre 1951*.

*Aspects juridiques de l'affaire hongroise* and *Einige juristische Aspekte der "Ungarischen Frage"* are two identical undated pamphlets, published in French and German by Magyar Jogász Szövetség (Association of Hungarian Lawyers), attacking the United Nations for establishing the Special Committee on Hungary and defending the present Hungarian regime.

*Legal System and Administration of Justice in Hungary* (1958), by Gyula Eörsi, is a short presentation of the legal system of Hungary from a Communist point of view.

*A szerződések jogi szabályozásának átalakulása a népi demokráciában* (1958), by Ernő György, is a comprehensive treatise on the development of and changes in the legal regulations concerning contracts between socialist enterprises.

*Kártérítés jogellenes magatartásért* (1958), by Gyula Eörsi, is an exhaustive presentation of the Communist point of view on torts.

*A polgári perrendtartás* (1958), is the consolidated text of the Code of Civil Procedure of 1952 as amended in 1954 and in 1957, together with certain related statutory provisions in force as of July 15, 1958.

#### EARLY LAW BOOKS

An interesting acquisition was a facsimile edition (1935) of the earliest relic of Hungarian legislation, entitled *Szent István törvényeinek XII-századi kézírata. Az admonti kódex, hasonmás kiadás*. (The Twelfth-Century Manuscript of the Laws of Saint Stephen. The Code of Admont, Facsimile Edition).

The manuscript, discovered in 1846, contains among other early documents the oldest known version of the laws of Saint

Stephen, first king of Hungary. The eight leaves of the manuscript were purchased by the Hungarian Government from the Monastery of Admont (Austria) in 1934. It warrants attention not only because it is the earliest preserved text of Hungarian legislation but also because it contains a unique statement of human rights by providing "ut nemo comitum vel militum posthac liberam personam subdere audeat" ("that henceforward no earl or knight shall dare to place a free man in bondage").

*Decretorum seu articulorum aliquot priscorum Ungariae regum, ad "contextum" Bonfini illustrandum, foriq: Pannonici usum necessariorum liber* (Frankfurt, 1581) is the earliest printed version of the collection of Hungarian laws that was later known as the *Corpus juris Hungarici*.<sup>7</sup> This collection was first published by Johannes Sambucus as an appendix to Antonio Bonfini's *Rerum Ungaricarum decades quatuor*. With its acquisition the Library possesses all three editions (1581, 1605, 1690) of this pioneer work.

*Decretum opus tripartitum iuris consuetudinarij incltyti Regni Ungariae* (Kolozsvár, 1572) is a significant addition to the Library's Werbőcziana.<sup>8</sup> In particular it bears significance because it was published in the capital city of Transylvania, where the *Tripartitum* was officially declared the law of the land, according to the *Diploma Leopoldinum* of 1691.

*Planum tabulare; sive decisiones curiales* (Buda, 1825) is the third edition of a collection of court decisions, that enjoyed great authority in Hungary. In 1769 a special committee was appointed to collect and systematize earlier decisions of the courts. The collection that resulted was approved by the full bench of the Royal

<sup>7</sup> Described in *QJCA*, XIII (August 1956), 239.

<sup>8</sup> For other Werbőcziana, see *QJCA*, X (August 1953), 214, and XIII (August 1956), 239.

*Curia* (Supreme Court) and by Queen Maria Theresa. This edition contains a Hungarian translation in addition to the original Latin text.

## Latvia<sup>9</sup>

### LEGAL PERIODICALS

Among acquisitions relating to Latvian law for the period of independence (1918–40) was a complete set of the only Russian-language legal periodical published in Latvia at the time, *Zakon i sud*. It consists of 90 issues, published from 1929 to 1938 by the Russian Lawyers' Association in Riga. The leading articles cover a wide range of subjects in the various fields of law; this, in fact, was the only legal periodical of the time which dealt with the Russian imperial law then in force in the Baltic States. A number of comparative law studies discuss new Latvian legislation, especially the 1933 Criminal Code and the 1937 Civil Code. Among the contributors were not only Latvian lawyers but a number of outstanding Russian émigré scholars. Excerpts from leading decisions of the Supreme Court of Latvia are included.

### TREATISES

A few treatises on Latvian law were also received. *Lehrbuch des Handelsrechts* (Riga, 1939), by Oskar Zwingmann, is a handbook containing a general survey of commercial law and is the only treatise on Latvian commercial law in German. Bruno Hoja is the author of another acquisition, a study of Latvian conflict of laws in the field of commercial law, *Das internationale Handelsprivatrecht Lettlands* (Königsberg, 1934).

### LATVIAN SSR

Material concerning legal developments in the Latvian SSR has been exceedingly

<sup>9</sup> Unless otherwise noted, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Riga.

scarce. There were two official publications: *Latvijas PSR valdības lēmumu un rīkojumu krājums*; *Sobranie postanovlenii i rasporiazhenii pravitel'stva Latviiskoi SSR* (Collection of Decisions and Decrees of the Government of the Latvian SSR), which was published only during 1941 and 1945–49; and *Latvijas PSR Augstākās Padomes Prezidijs zinotājs*; *Vedomosti Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta Latviiskoi SSR* (Messenger of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR), published in Latvian and Russian. The Library previously had been able to acquire *Vedomosti* only for the year 1940. There have now been added 10 issues of this law gazette for 1955, one for 1957, and two for 1958. The Soviet Latvian *Vedomosti* follows the pattern of the federal *Vedomosti*. It contains the edicts of the Presidium and the laws passed by the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR, together with awards and decorations, but it does not carry the resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR.

Since the Library has been unable to secure a full set of the Soviet Latvian *Zinotājs*, the acquisition of five volumes of stenographic reports of a number of sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR was most welcome. These volumes of *Latvijas PSR . . . Sasaukuma Augstākās Padomes sēdes . . . sesija*; *stenografisks Pārskats* and *Zasedaniia Verkhovnogo Soveta Latviiskoi SSR . . . sozyva . . . sessiia*; *stenograficheskie otchet* refer to sessions which took place in 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, and 1956. The last three volumes are in both Latvian and Russian. They include the texts of the laws and resolutions adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR, which are not easily available elsewhere.

Another very important source of information is a compilation of edicts of the Presidium and of the laws passed by the

Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR up to June 5, 1957, published in 1957 by G. Klava, V. Millers, and E. Stumbina, and entitled *Padomju varas konstitucionālie akti Latvijā (1917-1957)*. It contains a number of Soviet Latvian edicts not available elsewhere; mainly it is devoted to the laws of the transitional period reflecting Communist activities in Latvia in 1917 and during the first occupation of Latvia by Soviet troops (1918-1919), as well as Soviet legislation during the second occupation of Latvia (1940-1941).

A number of separately printed laws of the Latvian SSR were also received, as was the 1957 Russian edition of the Constitution of the Latvian SSR as amended.

Two recent monographs dealing with the administration of justice in the Latvian SSR were also received. The enforcement of socialist legality in the activities of government agencies in the USSR and the Latvian SSR is discussed in Ernests Jostsons' *Socialistiskā likumība padomju valsts aparata darbībā* (1957), and the educational role of the People's Court is dealt with in Arturs Liede's *Audzinašanas darbs Tautas Tiesā* (1957), in which is included a discussion of many Soviet Latvian court cases decided during 1955-57.

### Lithuania<sup>10</sup>

Official publications of the Lithuanian SSR laws, decrees, and government resolutions have not been available to Western countries, except for some scattered issues. This gap has been partially filled by *Lietuvos TSR Istatymų, Aukščiausios Tarybos Prezidiumo įsakų ir vyriausybės nutarimų chronologinis rinkinys*, a chronological collection of laws, edicts of the Supreme Soviet, and official resolutions of the Lithuanian SSR. On June 5, 1954, a

<sup>10</sup> Unless otherwise noted, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Vilnius.

special commission was set up to provide the government authorities, courts and prosecution agencies, government and public institutions, and other organizations with a collection of the laws and decrees in force. The collection, in 6 volumes, covers laws issued from 1940 to the end of 1957. Thus far the Law Library has received only the first four volumes, for the period from 1940 through 1954.

The collection includes laws, edicts, and government resolutions printed in the following official publications: *Lietuvos TSR Aukščiausios Tarybos žinios* (Official Gazette of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR), *Lietuvos TSR vyriausybės nutarimu ir potvarkių rinkinys* (Collection of Government Resolutions and Decrees of the Lithuanian SSR), superseded in 1948 by *Lietuvos Aukščiausios Tarybos ir Ministrų Tarybos žinios* (Official Gazette of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR). Some other acts not published in these official publications are also included. However, the collection is not complete, some 11 categories of enacted laws being intentionally omitted. These categories are enumerated in the preface.

A "List of Acts Included in Volumes I-IV, Which Have Been Amended, Abrogated, or Lost their Validity in the Period between January 1, 1955, and June 1, 1957" appears at the end of the fourth volume.

According to the Minister of Justice of the Lithuanian SSR, it was necessary for the codification commission to review 40,000 legislative acts in order to carry out its assignment.

A collection of laws and regulations on housing up to May 1, 1955, compiled by V. P. Fadeev and entitled *Butu ūkis; Zhilishchnoe khoziastvo* (1955), includes federal laws, decisions of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, and laws and regulations issued by the authorities of

Soviet Lithuania in this special field. Its significance goes beyond the limits of Soviet Lithuania, since it contributes to the clarification of the complex housing legislation of the Soviet Union and includes some recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union which have not appeared in other publications on this subject.

### Poland <sup>11</sup>

The primary sources of legislative material continued to be the *Dziennik ustaw* (Journal of Laws) and *Monitor Polski* (Official Gazette), both published by the Law Office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw. The legislation enacted during this period concerned the enforcement of changes initiated by the so-called October Revolution of 1956. It followed the policy of the Polish Communist Party (officially still called Polish United Workers Party).

In the field of public finances, the Statute of July 1, 1958, on the budgetary law codified in one body of laws the previous individual legislative acts regulating the central budget of the state, the budgets of the territorial and local government agencies (People's Councils) on all levels, and of the government enterprises, as well as supervision and control by the appropriate authorities. The Statute of July 1, 1958, on the revenues of the local People's Councils was enacted, bringing some new order in this field of administration. Under the Statute of December 2, 1958, the National Bank of Poland was also reorganized.

Free enterprise was regulated by licensing of small industry, handicraft, and trade, and of some services rendered by non-socialist economic units. These regulations are now defined in three measures:

<sup>11</sup> Unless otherwise noted, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Warsaw.

the Statute of July 1, 1958, and two Executive Orders of the Act of July 25, 1958. The decentralization of the management of government enterprises was regulated by the Act of December 20, 1958. With regard to government local trade enterprises, this was done by the Act of November 8, 1958. The participation of workers in the management of government enterprises was defined by the statute of December 20, 1958, "on labor self-government." The policy of employment in socialist enterprises was regulated by the Act of February 26, 1958. The statute of July 2, 1958, regulated vocational schooling, training in specified kinds of work, and conditions of employment of minors in workshops. The Act of September 26, 1958, established a list of types of work forbidden to minors.

The Statute of November 5, 1958, on schools of higher education, which it designates as universities, academies, or colleges (*szkółka główna; szkoła wyższa*) defined anew the organization, administration and management of these highest types of schools, the order, activities, and studies of the departments and the faculties, the rights and duties of the students, and their associations and meetings. It regulated in a new manner graduation and the granting of degrees and the status of members of the faculties and of other scientific workers of the schools (mostly returning to traditional West European features). On the one hand the organization of the schools was liberalized, granting them some kind of self-government, but on the other hand centralized control and strict supervision by the Minister of Higher Schools was upheld.

The new Housing Law of January 30, 1959, codified in one body individual legislative acts concerning landlord and tenant, public management of premises by administrative agencies, and the rationing of

dwelling spaces. This statute also laid down some rules for the development of a new housing policy, to be implemented by new executive orders in the future.

By the Statute of January 31, 1959, all cemeteries, as a rule, now are subject to local government management. Cemeteries of religious communities may be kept or established only upon license granted by those agencies.

In the field of military law, the Statute of January 30, 1959, on "universal military duties" recodified previous provisions on this subject. The Statute of June 6, 1958, on military service of enlisted men and noncommissioned officers of the armed forces is a codification into one legislative code of all provisions previously enacted or newly defined on the regular service of enlisted persons and noncommissioned career officers, the military service of reservists, and service in military schools.

Two statutes of January 31, 1959, on the civil service of police called "Citizen's Militia" defined their employment, disciplinary action, ranks, rights and duties, retirement, and pensions. Thus the Citizen's Militia became in many respects identical with the regular police of prewar Poland.

The Executive Order of June 4, 1958, on the professional qualifications of officers and seamen serving upon seagoing merchant vessels defined the qualifications, required training and skill, functions, duties, and rights in service of merchant mariners according to individual categories of service upon the vessels.

In the field of law of domestic relations, the Law of December 2, 1958, on the amendment of the Civil Status Register Act enacted new provisions concerning the entering of marital status. It is now expressly provided that only a marriage entered into before a registrar of civil status shall have legal effect. Religious

marriages may be celebrated only after the registration of the civil marriage, to be ascertained by the clergyman.

The Statute of May 22, 1958, introduced new elements into the Criminal Code of 1932, increasing the punishment for crimes committed under conditions indicating rowdiness and providing for speedy proceedings in such cases. The amendments to the Codes of Civil Procedure and of Criminal Procedure of March 28, 1958, changed the jurisdiction of courts in both civil and criminal cases, simplified court proceedings, and curtailed the participation of lay judges in determining cases. The Law of the Bar of 1950, amended several times, was repromulgated on January 23, 1959. It includes the recent amendment of November 5, 1958, whereby the supervisory authority of the Minister of Justice over the activities of the bar as well as control over the selection of the members of the bar was greatly increased.

In the monthly periodicals *Nowe prawo* (New Law), published under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice, and in *Państwo i prawo* (State and Law), published by the Institute of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the accounts of current legal developments are particularly interesting, since the articles reflect the work of the Polish Codification Commission, which is codifying the whole body of Polish law. The periodicals also note currently the most important court decisions and review current legal literature, both Polish and foreign. *Przegląd ustawodawstwa gospodarczego* (Review of Economic Legislation), a monthly published since 1948 by the government publishing enterprise, Polskie Wydawnictwa Gospodarcze, supplies a review of economic legislation, articles on the Polish national economy, and reports of the decisions of the courts and the government arbitration boards in

cases involving economic litigation. With the first quarter of 1958 the Law Department of the University of Poznań resumed the publication of its quarterly, *Ruch prawniczy i ekonomiczny* (The Legal and Economic Movement), which had appeared under a slightly different title until being suspended in 1939. A good selection of court decisions and an extensive bibliography in the fields of law and economics uphold its former good tradition and reputation.

*Ustawodawstwo Polski Ludowej* (1957), issued by Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, the official publishing house of the Polish Ministry of Justice, compiled in its first volume all Polish legislation passed or promulgated during 1944-47 as it was in force on December 31, 1956, and to a large extent still is in force.

Of particular interest is *Orzecznictwo Sądu Najwyższego z zakresu materialnego prawa karnego 1945-1951* (1958), prepared by the Institute of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences under the chief editorship of Stanisław Słowiński, a noted scholar and a member of the Polish Codification Commission. It filled a gap in tracing leading decisions of the Supreme Court in criminal cases pertaining to the substantive law which were pronounced between 1945 and 1957. A double systematization, with indexes by subject and by pertinent laws, makes it especially convenient.

From among over 350 law books which were acquired, a number deserve particular mention.

*Prawo państwowe* (1958), by Andrzej Burda and Romuald Klimowiecki, shows the development of Polish constitutional law, particularly since 1945. The main features of the system of local government (People's Councils) on all levels are also discussed. Witold Borowski and Lech Grabowski, in *Gospodarka komunalna*

(1954), supply the student of Polish local administration with a compilation of provisions and regulations concerning public enterprises run by local administrative bodies.

Wojciech Góralczyk's *Szelf kontynentalny* (1957) is an aid for understanding the present Polish official view on the problem of the continental shelf, which has been widely discussed in the international forum. An extensive bibliography adds to the value of the work. Jacek Machowski's *Organizacje międzynarodowe* (1956) is another valuable contribution in the field of international law, dealing with particular problems of "world law." It contains a list of international organizations and the abbreviations of their names.

*Oceny i normy* (1957), by Czesław Znamierowski, is a contribution to the principles of the theory of law in its relationship to, and connection with, logic, written by a Polish scholar who is known for his original conceptions in the field of philosophy of law.

*Kodeks zobowiązań*, published by Wydawnictwo Prawnicze in 1958, brings the text of the Polish Code of Obligations and the texts of related provisions up to January 1, 1958. It was prepared by Stefan Buczkowski. Andrzej Stelmachowski's *Istota i funkcja posiadania* (1958), the work of a young Polish scholar, is a comparative study of the problem of possession in capitalist and socialist states. It shows a close connection with the work of the Polish Codification Commission. Its Polish and foreign bibliography is particularly valuable. *Zadośćuczynienie pieniężne za szkodę niemajątkową. Rozwój i funkcja społeczna* (1956), by Zbigniew Radwański, is the contribution of another young Polish scholar to the literature of torts and damages, nonpecuniary damages in particular, treated as comparative law. Its long list of Polish and foreign literature on the subject is impressive.

The third edition of *Zarys postępowania cywilnego* (1957), by Władysław Siedlecki, is designed as a handbook on civil procedure for law school students. In *Państwowy arbitraż gospodarczy* (1957), Władysław Kufel and Mieczysław Tyczka discuss the organization, functions, and procedure of government arbitration to settle disputes among government economic agencies.

*Prawo o notariacie* (1957), compiled and annotated by Z. Krauze and T. Szawłowski, and *Praktyka notarialna* (1957), a textbook by Józef Sikorski and others, give a good insight into the functions and procedures of the notary public in present-day Poland.

*Prawo pracy; wybrane teksty, orzecznictwo i wyjaśnienia. Uzupełnienie I* (1957), by Janusz Dąbrowski and Józef Zieliński, facilitates understanding the complications of labor legislation and labor regulations. *Poradnik wynalazcy i racjonalizatora* (1957), by B. Bulwicki and J. Dalewski, is an annotated compilation of the legal provisions of patent law which were in force under the socialist system on April 1, 1957.

*Zagadnienia cywilistyczne prawa wodnego* (1957), by Tomasz Dybowski and others, is a comparative study of the development of water law in connection with the entire system of civil law from the times of Roman law to date, with particular emphasis on the situation in the Polish People's Republic. *Prawo transportu drogowego; Komentarz* (1958), by Marian Urban, is a compilation and commentary on land transportation other than by rail. *Poradnik prawny dla kapitanów i oficerów morskich statków handlowych* (1956), by Jan Łopuski, is a brief instruction book on problems in the present Polish maritime law and related fields, particularly as they arise for officers of merchant vessels.

*Groźba w polskim prawie karnym* (1958), by Krystyna Daszkiewicz-Paluszyńska and *Alkohol w prawie karnym* (1958), by Jerzy Sawicki and A. Flatau-Kowalska, chiefly deal with the subjects of threat and acting under alcoholic intoxication. These studies are also related to the activities of the Polish Codification Commission in preparing a new criminal code. *Grabież dzieł sztuki—rodzów zbrodni międzynarodowej* (1958), by Stanisław Nahlik, is detailed discussion of the historical "development of pillaging of works of fine arts as an international crime" up to its present state in concept and definition, as well as means of prevention and punishment. Its extensive—one may say exhaustive—bibliography, and "documents" going back to ancient times, as well as detailed indexes, are of special value.

Stefan Kalinowski's *Przebieg procesu karnego* (1957) is a handbook on Polish criminal procedure for use in law schools. *Akty oskarżenia i rewizje* (1957), by H. Furmankiewicz and others, and *Wznowienie postępowania karnego w prawie Polski na tle porównawczym* (1957), by Stanisław Śliwiński, are monographic works on particular problems of Polish criminal procedure, designed for students of law schools as well as for practicing lawyers. The first deals with indictment and appeal, the latter with reopening of finally decided cases. The seventh edition of *Prawo karno-administracyjne* (1958), by Franciszek Daniluk, is an extensive compilation of a variety of provisions pertaining to the complicated system of "administrative criminal law" and "administrative criminal proceedings" as of March 1, 1958.

The Polish tradition in the field of bibliographies is upheld in *Bibliografia piśmiennictwa polskiego za lata 1944–1953 o hitlerowskich zbrodniach wojennych* (1955), prepared by Jerzy Kosicki and

Wacław Kozłowski. The authors of this work, initiated by the Supreme Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland, aimed to collect and organize no fewer than 2,296 publications issued in Poland during the period 1944-53, and dealing with war crimes committed against the Polish nation during the German occupation of 1939-45.

The Institute of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences published a new issue (1958) as the tenth volume of the series entitled *Czasopismo prawnohistoryczne*. This contributes much to the history of Polish law and related legal systems.

A number of other valuable works are concerned with the history of Polish law. *Powstanie zjednoczonego państwa polskiego (na przełomie XIII i XIV wieku)* (1954), by Jan Baszkiewicz, is an extensive study of early Polish constitutional law in connection with "the origin of the united Polish state in the XIII and XIV centuries." An extensive, well-systematized bibliography is a feature of the work. Jerzy Śliwowski's *Kodeks karzący Królestwa Polskiego; 1818 r.* (1958) presents "the history and critical analysis of the Criminal Code of the Polish Kingdom" of 1818. A bibliography and appendixes with the texts of many documents add to the usefulness of the study. *Sejmowa reforma wyborcza w Galicji, 1905-1914* (1956), by Józef Buszko, discusses the reform of the electoral law in Galicia within the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1905-14. A list of bibliographical data and summaries in Russian and German are appended.

### Rumania <sup>12</sup>

#### STATUTES

*Buletinul oficial al Marii Adunări Naționale*, which published laws passed by the

<sup>12</sup> Unless otherwise noted, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Bucharest.

R.P.R.'s Assembly and decrees issued by the Presidium of the Assembly, and the *Colecția de Hotărâri și dispoziții ale Consiliului de Miniștri* (Collection of Decisions and Ordinances of the Council of Ministers) are received regularly. The same is true of the Ministry of Justice's bimonthly *Colecție de legi, decrete, hotărâri și dispoziții*.

*Reportoriul general al legislației în vigoare* (1958) is a supplement to the index of all the legal enactments in force in the R.P.R. which was published in 1957. The laws, decrees, and decisions of the Council of Ministers, and some of the orders of the individual government departments, are indexed for the period 1950-58. A chronological list of repealed enactments is included.

Volume 2, covering the letter "c," of *Fișier legislativ pe probleme (lexicon)*, a looseleaf digest of laws arranged alphabetically according to subject, was received. Volume 1 of this projected 5-volume work was acquired last year.

The first volume of *Legislația Financiară a R.P.R.*, an official collection of laws and decrees relating to finances enacted from 1948 to 1957, published by the Ministry of Justice in 1957, may also be mentioned.

#### COURT DECISIONS

Two additional volumes of *Culegere de decizii ale plenului și colegiilor tribunalului suprem al R.P.R.*, which records the decisions of the Communist Supreme Court,<sup>13</sup> were received. These cover part of 1956 and the whole of 1957. In addition, two volumes giving Supreme Court decisions for 1944 were added, so that the Library now has a complete run of *Buletinul deciziunilor Curței de Casațiune și Justiție* from 1862 to 1944.

<sup>13</sup> *QJCA*, XIV (August 1957), 226.

## CODES

The Library also received five codes published in 1958 by the Ministry of Justice. The editions are of great use to students of the law of present-day Rumania because of the frequent amendments which have been made under the present regime. *Codul penal*, the Criminal Code, includes all amendments up to June 1, 1958.

The same observations are also true for: *Codul de procedură penală*, the Code of Criminal Procedure as of June 1, 1958; *Codul de procedură civilă*, the Code of Civil Procedure as of June 1, 1958; *Codul muncii*, the Labor Code as of June 1, 1958; and *Codul civil*, the Civil Code as of July 15, 1958.

Four legal writers in the service of the Ministry of Justice have compiled the *Legislația civilă uzuală*, the first volume of which contains, besides the annotated Civil Code, the Family Code (*Codul familiei*) and the Decree on Persons and Legal Entities.

## LEGAL PERIODICALS

The Library continues to receive the legal reviews *Justiția nouă* and *Legalitatea populară*, issued monthly by the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court. Fifteen additional volumes of the oldest Rumanian legal periodical, *Dreptul: legislațiune-doctrină-jurisprudentă-economie politică*, were received, making the collection complete for the years 1873-1933. Two volumes (1931-32) of the important prewar periodical, *Pandectele române*, complete the Library's set for the entire period of publication (1922-47).

## MONOGRAPHS

The constitutional development of the Rumanian State is treated in *Dezvoltarea constituțională a statului român* (1957), by Dionisie Ionescu, Gheorghe Tutui, and

Gheorghe Matei. This is a partisan work, but students of Rumanian constitutional law may make good use of the 150 pages of documents published as appendixes. The first volume of an extensive work by Vladimir Hanga, *Istoria statului și dreptului R.P.R.* (3d ed., 1957), was also received. It is a lithographed text of a course given at the Cluj (Victor Babes) University Law School, covering the history of Rumanian law and the state from the prehistoric period until the middle of the last century (the abdication of Prince Alexander Cuza).

Another study of the history of the state and law for the use of students of law schools is Paul Gogeanu's *Noțiuni elementare de istoria statului și dreptului* (1957). This is a general study of non-Communist state and law in accordance with the Marxist concept of materialistic history, covering the period 1640-1917.

Siegfried Kahane's *Curs de drept procesual penal* (2d ed., 1956) is a textbook on criminal procedure, published by the Ministry of Education. V. Negru's *Curs de drept civil, partea generală, persoane și bunuri* (3d ed., Iasi, 1957) is a university textbook on a part of civil law dealing with persons, legal entities, and property. *Drept internațional public* (1956), by Olimpiu Olteanu, is a mimeographed textbook on public international law.

The principles of administrative law are discussed by Mircea Anghene in *Elemente de drept administrativ* (1958). It is a monograph which follows, as sources, the Soviet literature on the subject.

*Codul de comerț* (7 vols., 1904-16), an annotated standard edition of the Commercial Code of 1887, was also acquired. The commentary is by M. A. Dumitrescu.

Another welcome addition is a list of treaties and other agreements of Rumania covering the period 1354-1937, entitled *Condica tratatelor și a altor legăminte ale României* (1938). It was prepared by

Fred C. Nano and published under the auspices of the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

From the legal literature of pre-Communist Rumania, a treatise on wills by Nicolae Titulescu, twice president of the League of Nations, should finally be mentioned. Entitled *Împărțea la Moștenirelor*, it was published in 1907.

## The Soviet Union<sup>14</sup>

### STATUTES

Current statutory law as enacted by the USSR Supreme Council and its Presidium and printed in *Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR* has been received regularly.

### CONSTITUTIONS AND CODES

The following constitutions were received in separate pamphlets: the USSR Federal Constitution in Russian, Ukrainian, English, and German, all published in 1957; the same in two 1958 pamphlets in Russian: and the constitutions of the constituent republics of Ukraine (Kiev, 1957), Georgia (Tbilisi, 1957), Turkmen (Ashkhabad, 1957), Tajik (Stalinabad, 1958), and Komi ASSR (Syktyvkar, 1957).

The latest annotated codes received by the Library were: RSFSR Civil Code as of April 10, 1957, and RSFSR Marriage and Family Code as of April 1, 1957; the Turkmen Civil Procedure Code (Ashkhabad, 1957), and the Belorussian Criminal Procedure Code (Minsk, 1957).

Continuing publication of USSR legislation and especially that of the constituent republics went ahead during last year with two vast works comprising respectively, civil and criminal legislation: *Grazhdanskoe protsessual'noe zakonodatel'stvo SSSR i Soiuznykh respublik* (1957), compiled by G. I. Borisov and

others, and *Ugolovno-protsessual'noe zakonodatel'stvo SSSR i soiuznykh respublik* (1957), edited by D. S. Karev.

### PERIODICALS

*Sovetskaia iustitsiia*, *Sotsialisticheskaia zakonnost'*, *Gosudarstvo i pravo*, *Biuletën' Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR*, and other periodicals mentioned in previous acquisition reports have been arriving regularly. A new quarterly law review, *Pravovedenie* (Jurisprudence), edited under the auspices of the Leningrad University, enriches the heretofore neglected area of jurisprudence.

### ELECTORAL LAW

Soviet electoral laws are dealt with in B. P. Kravtsov's *Sovetskaia izbiratel'naia sistema* (1958) and P. V. Tumanov's *Poriadok organizatsii i provedeniia vyborov v Verkhovnyi Sovet SSSR* (1958). An annotated text of electoral laws with forms, *Polozhenie o vyborakh v Verkhovnyi Sovet SSSR* (1958), and a similar one in Ukrainian, *Polozhennia pro vybory do Verkhovnoi Rady SRSR* (Kiev, 1958) were also received.

### GENERAL WORKS

In addition to the second edition (1956) of *Iuridicheskii slovar'* (Legal Dictionary), two new lexicons helpful to lawyers have been received: *Politicheskii slovar'* (Political Dictionary) in its second edition (1958) with subject index, by B. N. Ponomarev, and *Kratkii ekonomicheskii slovar'* (Economic Dictionary), edited by G. A. Kozlov and others.

A general survey of Soviet law by V. Gsovski appeared in German under the title "Das Recht" in J. Bochenski's and G. Niemeyer's *Handbuch des Weltkommunismus* (Munich, 1958). An American edition (in English) of this volume is expected to appear soon. A comprehensive guidebook on the USSR in German, *Sowjetbuch* (2d ed., [1958]), by Hans Koch,

<sup>14</sup> Unless otherwise noted, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Moscow.

was published by the Osteuropa Institut; it includes a special chapter on "Sowjet-köpfe." It is a kind of Soviet "who's who," with names of important persons arranged in alphabetical order as well as in the order of the entire Soviet hierarchy, accompanied by bibliographical information.

A bibliography of Russian legal writings on foreign countries has been supplied by N. P. Dmitrevskii in *Ukazatel' spetsial'noi literatury vseobshchei istorii gosudarstva i prava* (1957).

*Fragen der Gesetzgebungstechnik* (Berlin, 1958), by D. A. Kerimov, is a German work on the technique of Soviet legislation. Problems of the rule of law in the Soviet Union are dealt with in *Pravosoznanie i ukreplenie zakonnosti v SSSR* (1957), by E. A. Lukasheva, and in *Lenin o sotsialisticheskoi zakonnosti 1917-1922 gg.* (1958), prepared by the USSR Archive Administration and compiled by A. K. Goncharov and others.

#### COURTS AND GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS

*Sovetskii sud* (The Soviet Court) is the title of two works, one by I. T. Goliakov (1958), the other by K. P. Gorshenin (1957). People's assessors in the Soviet court are the subject of *Narodnye zasedateli v sovetskom sude* (2d ed., 1958), with a text framed in questions and answers by G. Z. Anashkin; and *Das sowjetische Volksgericht* (1957), by L. R. Sheinin, is a German translation from the Russian original dealing with people's courts in the USSR.

G. Min'kovskii attempts to present a comparison between the Soviet court and that of the capitalist countries in *Sud v SSSR i v stranakh kapitala* (2d ed., 1957). *Sozdanie i razvitie sovetskogo suda v Uzbekistane* (1957), by A. Kh. Rasulev, describes the development of Soviet courts in Uzbekistan. Mention may also be made of the receipt of statutes on the election of People's Courts, *Polozhenie o vyborakh*

*narodnykh sudov*, in the following constituent republics: Azerbaijan, Estonia, Kirghizia, Moldavia, Tajik, Ukraine, Uzbek, and Belorussia. All were published in 1957.

A new and comprehensive book on the supervisory power of a government attorney in the administration of justice is *Prokurorskii nadzor v SSSR* (1957) by V. G. Lebedinskii.

On December 25, 1958, new statutes on the election of People's Courts and on courts-martial were enacted, but no publications affected by the change have been received.

#### ADMINISTRATION

This subject was represented in the current acquisition period only by *Obespechenie sotsialisticheskoi zakonnosti v sovetskom gosudarstvennom upravlenii* (1958), a treatise on judicial review of administrative acts, by V. A. Vlasov. Other publications containing only the text of statutes on the lowest administrative level were issued in 1957 with the common title *Polozhenie o sel'skom sovete deputatov trudiashchikhsia* in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the autonomous republics of Karelia, Komi, and Mordovia.

#### CRIMINAL LAW

A significant change in the field of Soviet criminal law took place in December 1958. The new principles of criminal legislation have been determined; crimes against the state and military crimes have been redefined; and criminal procedure, and to some extent judiciary procedure, especially the statute on courts-martial, have been changed.

The books on criminal law received deal with individual specific topics. Ultimate cause in criminal law is discussed by T. V. Tsereteli in *Prichinnaia svyaz' v ugolovnom prave* (Tbilisi, 1957). N. F. Kuznetsova discusses criminal responsibility for preparatory acts and attempt in *Otvetst-*

vennost' za prigotovlenie k prestupleniiu i pokushenie na prestuplenie po sovetskomu ugovnomu pravu (1958), and in *Znachenie prestupnykh posledstviu dlia ugovnoi otvetstvennosti* (1958) with the importance of criminal consequences in determining criminal responsibility. Application of punishment is discussed in a collaborative work by V. D. Men'shagin and N. D. Durmanov, *Primenenie nakazaniia po sovetskomu ugovnomu pravu* (1958).

Writings on individual crimes are represented by M. P. Mikhailov's *Ugolovnaia otvetstvennost' za krazhu lichnogo imushchestva i razboi* (1958), dealing with larceny and robbery; G. A. Mendel'son's *Ugolovnaia otvetstvennost' za melkoe khishchenie gosudarstvennogo i obshchestvennogo imushchestva* (1957), on petty theft of state and public property; and by the same author's *Otvetstvennost' za proizvodstvo nezakonnogo aborta po sovetskomu ugovnomu pravu* (1957), concerning the decree of November 23, 1955, prohibiting illegal abortion. Finally, I. G. Filanovskii touches upon the subject of combating hooliganism in *Bor'ba s khuliganstvom* (1957), and S. A. Domakhin in *Otvetstvennost' za prestupleniia na avto-transporte* (1956) discusses liability of auto transport workers for violation of traffic regulations.

#### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

A comprehensive new textbook on Soviet criminal procedure, *Kurs sovetskogo ugovnogo protsessa* (1958), written by M. S. Strogovich and published by the USSR Academy of Sciences, is outstanding in its field. Unfortunately, the work went to press in July 1958, so that the important changes that occurred in Soviet criminal procedure on December 25, 1958, were not covered. Part 2 of the book deals with criminal procedure in the satellite coun-

tries and in several "capitalistic" countries, including the United States.

*Okonchanie predvaritel'nogo rassledovaniia i osushchestvlenie prava obviniaemogo na zashchitu* (1957), by G. Min'kovskii, discusses the completion of preliminary investigation and the defendant's right to defense; *Predanie sudu v sovetskom ugovnom protsesse* (1957), a lecture by M. L. Shifman, discusses commitment to trial. As a third and fourth part of I. D. Perlov's *Sudebnye razbiratel'stvo* (Court Examination) has come *Sudebnye preniia i poslednee slovo podsudimogo v sovetskom ugovnom protsesse* (1957), dealing with pleadings and closing statements of the defendant. Criminal investigation is represented by *Spravochnik sledovatel'ia* (1957), edited by G. N. Novikov, and *Planirovanie rassledovaniia prestuplenii* (1957), by A. N. Vasil'ev. *Peresmotr prigovorov v SSSR* (1958), by A. L. Rivlin, deals with review of criminal judgments in the USSR.

A new seven-volume work on the Nuremberg Trials has begun to appear, edited by the former USSR chief prosecutor, R. A. Rudenko, and entitled *Niurnbergskii protsess nad glavnymi nemetskimi voennymi prestupnikami, sbornik, materialov v semi tomakh*. The Law Library has received the first volume, dealing with the preliminaries to the trial, *Podgotovka suda, Otkrytie protsessa* (1957).

Two works in German on Soviet criminal procedure were received. *Der sowjetische Strafprozess* (Berlin, 1958) is a translation of M. A. Chel'tsov-Bebutov's *Sovetskii ugovnyi protsess* (2d ed., 1951). *Die Strafverfahren der Bundesrepublik der Sowjetunion* (Bonn 1957), by Karl Heyers, presents a penetrating analysis of and comparison between the criminal procedure of the German Federal Republic and that of the USSR. Based on the study of original sources, it affords a critical evaluation of Soviet procedure.

## CIVIL LAW AND PROCEDURE

Two works on Soviet civil law, in spite of having comprehensive titles, thus far cover only certain aspects of the Soviet civil law,—general principles and ownership and obligations (torts and contracts). They are *Sovetskoe grazhdanskoe pravo* (Leningrad, 1958), by O. S. Ioffe, and a set of lectures entitled *Lektsii po sovetskomu grazhdanskomu pravu* (Kharkov, 1958), by S. I. Vil'nianskii.

The history of Soviet civil law from 1917 through 1957 is presented by I. B. Novitskii in *Istoriia sovetskogo grazhdanskogo prava* (1957) as an introductory part of a planned comprehensive work, *Kurs sovetskogo grazhdanskogo prava*. The book does not live up to the promise of the title, describing changes in Soviet policies rather than the history of Soviet civil law. V. K. Raikher's *Pravovye voprosy dogovornoj distsipliny v SSSR* (Leningrad, 1958) presents the legal problems of securing performance of contractual obligations; K. K. IAichkov's *Dogovor zheleznodorozhnoi perevozki gruzov po sovetskomu pravu* (1958) deals with contracts for the shipping of goods by rail; G. M. Sverdlov presents domestic relations law in *Sovetskoe semeinoe pravo* (1958); and M. T. Oridoroga, in *Rastorzhenie braka po materialam sudebnoi praktiki Ukrain-skoi SSR* (1958) deals with divorce as reflected in the decisions of the Ukrainian Supreme Court. Testamentary inheritance is the subject of V. K. Dronikov's *Nasledovanie po zaveshchaniuu v sovetskom prave* (Kiev 1957).

*Postanovleniia suda pervoi instantsii po grazhdanskim delam* (1958), by D. M. Chechot, is a popular treatise on civil law, with examples and forms of judgments for the lowest court, the People's Court. Burden of proof in Soviet civil procedure is dealt with in T. A. Liliushvili's *Predmet i*

*bremia dokazyvaniia v sovetskom grazhdanskom pretsesse* (Tbilisi, 1957).

## PATENT AND COPYRIGHT

A. I. Vaksberg's *Izdatel'stvo i avtor* (1958), discussing the relationship between publisher and author, was published in a second enlarged edition. N. A. Raigorodskii's lectures on the rights and benefits of inventors appeared in *Prava i l'goty izobretenii i ratsionalizatora* (Leningrad, 1957), and those on copyright on motion pictures in his *Avtorskoe pravo na kinematograficheskoe proizvedenie* (Leningrad, 1958).

## LABOR LAW

Several comprehensive collections of laws and decrees on labor law arrived. A new edition of *Spravochnik profsoiuznogo rabotnika* (1958), an up-to-date compilation of laws, regulations, and instructions for the trade union in the field of labor law, was published for the use of union officials. A similar compilation appearing in its second edition is *Sbornik zakonodatel'nykh aktov o trude* (1958), edited by D. S. Karev. Two textbooks on the protection of labor are *Spravochnik po okhrane truda* (1957), compiled by P. S. Kabachnikov, and *Okhrana truda* (1958), compiled by B. I. Zheleznov and V. S. Marfenin. The same subject, but confined to agriculture, is handled by *Spravochnik po okhrane truda v sel'skom khoziaistve* (1957), compiled by M. M. Veterev. The earliest Soviet labor legislation (1917–18) is to be found in Z. A. Astapovich's *Pervye meropriiatiia sovetskoi vlasti v oblasti truda, 1917–1918 gg.* (1958). The new 1957 law on labor disputes is discussed by I. S. Dvornikov in *Novyi poriadok rassmotreniia trudovykh sporov* (1957). *Sotsialisticheskoe trudovoe pravootnoshenie* (1958), by M. P. Karpushin, is a treatise on the legal status of labor in the Soviet Union in general.

## LAND TENURE

A 3-volume collection of laws and decrees on agriculture, *Sbornik zakonodatel'nykh i vedomstvennykh aktov po sel'skomu khoziaistvu* (1957-58), was compiled by P. D. Al'bitskii and others under the editorship of V. A. Boldyrev. A comprehensive new university textbook on land tenure law is *Zemel'noe pravo* (1958), edited by N. D. Kazantsev and with contributions by Akseenok, Ruskol, and others. Similarly, a new treatment of legal relationships concerned with land was presented by G. A. Akseenok in *Zemel'nye pravootnosheniia v SSSR* (1958). A. M. Turubiner discusses exclusive ownership of the state over land in *Pravo gosudarstvennoi sobstvennosti na zemliu v Sovetskom Soiuze* (1958). *Partiia-organizator krutogo pod'ema sel'skogo khoziaistva SSSR; sbornik dokumentov 1953-1958* (1958) contains all the enactments promulgated on agriculture in 1953-58 by the Communist Party alone or jointly with government agencies. In *Pravovoe polozhenie kolkhoznykh fondov* (1957), A. I. Volkov and G. V. Ivanov discuss the legal status of collective-farm funds. Plots of land individually used by households in collective farms are the subject of *Pravo priusadebnogo zemlepol'zovaniia kolkhoznogo dvora* (1957), by I. U. A. Vovk, and of *Pravo lichnoi sobstvennosti kolkhoznogo dvora* (1957), by E. N. Kolotinskaia. Partition of individual households within the collective farm is the theme of *Razdely i vydely v kolkhoznom dvore* (1958), by N. P. Voloshin. This treatise is interesting because the status of a peasant household has not been defined well in Soviet legislation. The recent changes in the standard charter of a collective farm, as "suggested" by the joint decree of the Party and Government of March 6, 1956, are handled in L. A. Antonova's *Praktika vneseniia izmenenii v ustavy kolkhozov*

(1958), and T. S. V. Botsian's *Nove v statutakh sil'skohospodars'kykh artilei* (Kiev, 1958), written in Ukrainian. Of the same nature, but confined to the Kazakh SSR, is *Praktika izmeneniia ustavov kolkhozov* (1958), by V. I. Kim.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Two new collections of official material on pension insurance were published under the same title—*Pensionnoe obespechenie v SSSR* (1958). One was compiled by G. I. A. Borisov and others; the other by N. Voluiskii and E. Maslova. Social insurance is dealt with in *Kratkii spravochnik po gosudarstvennomu sotsial'nomu strakhovaniu* (1957), edited and published by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and *Pytannia pryznachennia i vyplaty dopomohy po derzhavnomu sotsial'nomu strakhuvanniu* (Kiev, 1957), in Ukrainian.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

Selected documents on international law are arranged by subject matter in three volumes compiled by L. A. Modzhorian and edited by V. N. Durdenevskii, in *Mezhdunarodnoe pravo v izbrannykh dokumentakh* (1957). A short treatise on judicial assistance among the European "people's democracy" countries is *O soglasheniakh mezhdru evropeiskimi stranami narodnoi demokratii po vzaimnoi pomoshchi v grazhdanskikh delakh* (1958), by L. A. Lunts; thus far the pertinent agreements between the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia have been received. V. D. Logunov discusses international control of the Danube River in *Sovremennyi mezhdunarodno-pravovoi rezhim Dunaia* (1958). The reality of international agreements is the subject of a treatise entitled *Osnovaniia deistvitel'nosti mezhdunarodnykh dogovorov* (1957), by V. M. Shurshalov, issued by the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences.

Another selection of documents covering international relations from 1871 to 1957 is *Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia i vneshniaia politika SSSR; sbornik dokumentov, 1871-1957 gg.* (1957), a reference book for the use of the Communist Party schools.

The principle of non-aggression in international law is discussed in G. V. Sharmazanashvili's *Printsip nenapadeniia v mezhdunarodnom prave* (1958). *Mezhdunarodnaia zashchita prav cheloveka* (1958), by A. P. Movchan, deals with the 1948 United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and related projects.

#### MARITIME LAW AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Part I of V. F. Meshera's treatise, *Morskoe pravo* (1958- ), is confined to the survey of sources of maritime law. I. S. Zhilin's *Obshchaia avariia i voprosy morskogo prava* (3rd ed., 1958) discusses the general average in maritime law, while V. S. Vereshchetin's *Svoboda sudokhodstva v otkrytom more* (1958) deals with freedom of navigation on the high seas. *Pravila plavaniia po vnutrennim vodnym putiam SSSR* (1958), edited by A. N. Vakhturov, and *Ustav vnutrennego vodnogo transporta SSSR* (1958) issued by the Ministry of Inland Water Transport, contains regulations imposed on navigation on inland waterways.

#### NATIONAL ECONOMY

The collection of the directives of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government regulating national economy from 1917 to 1957, *Direktivy KPSS i Sovetskogo pravitel'stva po khoziaistvennym voprosam 1917-1957*, of which two volumes covering the period 1917-45 were mentioned in last year's acquisitions reports,<sup>15</sup> was supplemented in 1958 by volume 3 (1946-52) and volume 4 (1953-57). A textbook on regulation of government commerce in the USSR, edited by D. M.

Genkin and M. A. Fialkov, is entitled *Pravovoe regulirovanie gosudarstvennoi torgovli SSSR* (1957). Eberhard Pfuhl discusses economic contracts under Soviet law in a German treatise, *Der Wirtschaftsvertrag im sowjetischen Recht* (Berlin, 1958). V. P. Efimochkin, in *Spory po nedostacham produktii; obobshchenie arbitrazhnoi praktiki* (1957), discusses the production deficiency in the practice of having special quasi-judicial bodies settling disputes between government trade agencies—*gosarbitrazh*.

#### HOUSING

Two comprehensive publications on housing legislation supported by court cases were received. Federal (USSR) and RSFSR legislation is given in *Zhilishchnye zakony, sbornik vazhneishikh zakonov SSSR i RSFSR, postanovlenii, instruktsii i prikazov po zhilishchnomu khoziaistvu* (3rd ed., 1957), compiled by T. D. Alekseev, and *Zhilishchnoe zakonodatel'stvo SSSR i USSR* (Kiev 1957), by S. N. Landkof, includes federal and Ukrainian legislation.

The grounds for terminating rental of living quarters are discussed and illustrated by numerous court cases in *Osnovaniia prekrashcheniia dogovora naima zhilykh pomeschenii v sudebnom poriadke* (1958), by V. A. Zolotar'.

#### MISCELLANY

Of textbooks on traffic regulations received, the Crimea province is covered in *Pravila dvizheniia po dorogam v gorodakh krymskoi oblasti* (Simferopol, 1956); the city of Moscow is the subject of *Pravila ulichnogo dvizheniia po gorodu Moskve* (1956), edited by V. A. Murashov; and S. L. Kleitman's *Pravila dvizheniia po ulitsam i dorogam Ukrainskoi SSR* (Kharkov, 1958) covers the entire territory of the Ukrainian SSR. Legislation on public health is contained in *Postanovleniia*

<sup>15</sup> *QJCA*, XV (August 1958), 281.

*KPSS i Sovetskogo Pravitel'stva ob okhrane zdorov'ia naroda* (1958), compiled by P. I. Kal'iu and N. N. Morozov; while *Sbornik pravil i polozhenii po tekhnike bezopasnosti i promyshlennoi sanitarii na Morskom Flote* (1957), compiled by T. N. Novikov, is a collection of statutes and regulations on merchant marine safety and sanitation.

#### HISTORY OF LAW

*Podgotovka zemskoi reformy 1864 goda* (1957), by V. V. Garmiza, surveys the work preparatory to the reform of local government in Imperial Russia in 1864, discussing and analyzing preliminary drafts of pertinent documents, and the activities of various committees.

Two ancient Armenian codes of law were received. *Armianskii sudebnik Mkhitar Gosha* (Erevan, 1954), edited by B. M. Arutiunian, is a code of laws of the twelfth century based on church law and customary law and applied both in Armenia and in the dispersed Armenian communities abroad. Thus, the Armenian colony in medieval Poland, while exercising its judicial autonomy, used this Armenian code, which was translated in the sixteenth century into Latin and later into Polish. In the sixteenth century, also, it was translated under similar circumstances into the Tartar language in the Crimean peninsula. Finally, in the eighteenth century, it was used by the Georgian Tsar Vakhtang VI for the compilation of a Georgian code, which survived to an extent the incorporation of Georgia into Russia in 1801.

The other Armenian code of laws is Smbat Sparapet's *Sudebnik* (Erevan, 1958), translated into Russian and edited with parallel Old Armenian text by A. G. Galstian. This originated in the Cilician-Armenian state in the thirteenth century and is more secular in character than the Code of Mkhitar Gosh. There is a disagreement among legal historians as to whether this code is an original work or a

readjustment of Gosh's code to local (Cilician) conditions. In any event, Smbat Sparapet's *Sudebnik* is the first Russian translation. Thus far the main, if not the sole, available source of information about the code has been a comprehensive two-volume work in German, *Armenisches Rechtsbuch; Sempadscher Kodex aus dem 13. Jahrhundert* (Strassburg, 1905), by Joseph Karst, where the original Old Armenian text and the German translation were printed. The same scholar also produced a monumental study of the Georgian code in French, *Le Code de Vakhtang VI* (Strasbourg, 1935-37).

#### SOVIET WRITINGS ON THE LAWS OF THE SATELLITE COUNTRIES

Collections of basic legislation of the satellite countries, in Russian, and treatises dealing with various aspects of their laws, have been published in increasing number. *Grazhdanskoe pravo stran narodnoi demokratii* (1958), edited by D. M. Genkin, features in its introductory or general part the similarities and differences in the civil law of the satellite countries and in its special part, an outline of the civil law in force in the satellite countries as of January 1, 1958. A comprehensive treatise on the constitutional law of the satellite countries is V. F. Kotok's *Gosudarstvennoe pravo zarubezhnykh sotsialisticheskikh stran* (1957).

A special series concerned with the governmental systems of foreign countries, *Gosudarstvennyi stroi stran mira*, includes the satellite countries. East Germany, for example, is covered in IU. P. Ur'ias' *Gosudarstvennyi stroi Germanской Demokraticheskoi Respubliki* (1957).

Another series dealing with local administrative law in the satellite countries is *Osnovnye normativnye akty o mestnykh organakh gosudarstvennoi vlasti i gosudarstvennogo upravleniia*. It covered Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Ger-

man Democratic Republic, and Poland, all in separate issues, in 1958. Land tenure in the satellite countries is presented in the special series entitled *Agrarnoe zakonodatel'stvo zarubezhnykh sotsialisticheskikh stran*, which encompassed Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic in 1958. It is edited by N. D. Kazantsev.

Judicial organization in the Chinese People's Republic is dealt with in *Sudebnye organy Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respubliki* (1957), by L. M. Gudoshnikov; and private land-ownership in East Germany is discussed in Roland Hauk's *Chastnaia sobstvennost' krest'ian na zemliu i sotsialisticheskoe preobrazovanie sel'skogo khoziaistva v GDR* (1958), a Russian translation from the German original which was published in 1958 in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

#### WRITINGS ON THE LAWS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Soviet interest in the legal problems of foreign countries this side of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains has been growing. *Konstitutsii burzhuaznykh gosudarstv Evropy* (1957), compiled by F. A. Kublitskii, is an annotated collection of constitutions of all the European nonsatellite countries. Its American counterpart is *Konstitutsii Amerikanskogo kontinenta* (1957- ), compiled by N. N. Razumovich, the first part of which, to be followed by other volumes, starts with the South American republics. *Voprosy sovremennogo gosudarstvennogo prava burzhuaznykh stran* (1958), edited by V. F. Kotok, contains a collection of articles on the problems of the constitutional law of "capitalistic" countries. An alleged crisis in "capitalistic legality" is the subject of S. L. Zivs' *Krizis burzhuaznoi zakonnosti v sovremennykh imperialisticheskikh gosudarstvakh* (1958). *Grazhdanskii protsess* (1958) by A. D. Keilin, dealing with civil procedure in

"capitalistic" countries, is the second part of *Sudoustroistvo i grazhdanskii protsess kapitalisticheskikh gosudarstv*; the first part, published in 1950, embraced judicial system. The United States is given attention in A. A. Gromyko's *Kongress SShA* (1957) a treatise on the Congress of the United States, and in V. E. Chirkin's *Diskriminatsiia natsional'nykh men'shinstv v SShA* (1958), on its national minorities. The Habeas Corpus Act enacted in England in 1679 is discussed in *Ogranichenie garantii neprikosnovennosti lichnosti v angliiskom prave* (1957), by N. A. Kostritsyna. Criminal law of India is dealt with in *Ugolovnoe zakonodatel'stvo Respubliki Indii* (1958), by B. S. Nikiforov. The series of legal publications entitled *Gosudarstvennyi stroi stran mira* (Government System of the World), mentioned above, includes, in separate pamphlets: Australia, by A. A. Uglov; Great Britain, by B. S. Krylov; the German Federal Republic, by I. P. Il'inskii; Austria, by L. IA. Dadiani; Belgium, by S. M. Tanin; France, by V. Glebov; Yemen, by E. A. Orlov; Mexico, by A. I. Kalinin; Nepal, by I. B. Red'ko; Norway, by G. I. Gurkov; the United States, by A. A. Mishin; and Venezuela by B. I. Gvozdev. The first three were published in 1957, the others in 1958.

#### Sweden

The early Scandinavian law was customary, and was passed down orally from generation to generation. At the beginning of the annual assembly of the free men of a province (*ting, landsting*) the "lawmen," who were versed in old traditions, recited the customary laws in the form of verses known as *laghsgha* (law poems). From these laws there developed the first written codes of customary law, known usually by the name of the province of their origin.

An interesting acquisition for the study of these sources is a facsimile reproduction of the provincial law book of Western Götaland, *Wästgötha Laghen*, published by Algernon Börtzell and Herald Wieselgren in 1888. The original manuscript, now in the Royal Library at Stockholm, was written around 1215-27, probably by a *lagman* (law man) named Eskil in Western Götaland. *Wästgötha Laghen* is not only the earliest of Swedish provincial law books but also the oldest Swedish book *per se* which has been preserved.

The Swedish provincial laws were replaced by the General Code of 1734, known as *Sveriges rikes lag*.<sup>16</sup> The Library acquired an 1807 edition of the Swedish text of the Code, coupled with a German translation, entitled *Sveriges rikes lag; gillad och antagen på Riksdagen år 1734. Des schwedischen Reichs Gesetz genehmigt und angenommen auf dem Reichstage im Jahr 1734*. The German translation was made by Karl Schildner and others on the order of the Government in connection with a royal edict that made Swedish law binding in the Swedish portion of Pomerania. This is the only German translation of the Code of 1734, some parts of which are still in force.

The basic pieces of legislation which form the foundation of the legal status of the Protestant Church in Sweden are found in *Confessio Fidei, det är then christeliga troos bekännelse som . . . bleff änteligen anno 1593, vthi Upsala consilio af alle rijkzens ständer medh underskrifning och insigel stadfäst och confirmerat* (1663). The book contains the resolutions adopted by the *Riksdag* in Uppsala in 1593, known as *Decretum Uppsaliense*, and other basic sources.

Swedish constitutional law is not embraced in a single document. An important portion of the Swedish constitution is

contained in an act called "Form of Government" (*Regeringsform*), adopted in 1809. The Library has acquired a special edition published in 1909 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the act, entitled *Sveriges rikes grundlagar*. This also includes the Succession Law (*Successionsordning*) of 1810, the Law of Freedom of the Press (*Tryckfrihetsförordning*) of 1812, and the Regulations of Parliamentary Procedure (*Riksdagsordning*) of 1866, which are considered an integral part of the Constitution.

### Yugoslavia<sup>17</sup>

The Yugoslav collection has increased by some 600 volumes, bringing the total collection to 5,756 volumes. Seventy percent of the acquisitions represent statutory material.

The official gazette, *Službeni list Federativne Narodne Republike Jugoslavije*, was received regularly. Its 54 issues, covering the period March 12, 1958-March 18, 1959, contain 977 laws, decrees, ordinances, decisions, directives, and other regulatory acts of the various executive agencies. Among the most important acts it published are the Law on Disability Insurance of November 28, 1958, and the Law on the Nationalization of Dwelling Houses and Building Lots of December 26, 1958. The first is a basic statute providing for disability insurance within the general framework of the social security system, and the latter another measure toward liquidating what remains of private ownership in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav statutory collection has been enriched by the official translation into Serbian of the Austrian Civil Code, *Sveobshtii gradianskii zakonik za sve niemachke nasliedne zemlie* (Vienna 1849) and by a private translation into Serbian

<sup>16</sup> See *QJCA*, XIV (August 1957), 234-36.

<sup>17</sup> Unless otherwise noted, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Belgrade.

by Evgeniie Giurkovich of the Hungarian Law of 1840 on Bills and Notes, *Zakon menichnii Kralievstva Ungarie* (Pesht, 1840). Both of these translations are in the pre-Karadjic old Serbian spelling and alphabet.

Among volumes of non-statutory material, a number are worthy of particular mention:

A complete set for 1851 of *Pravdonosa*, the first Croatian and, for that matter, the first South Slav legal periodical, was acquired. It was published in Zadar, Dalmatia.

*Serbskie prawo sadowe w wiekach srednich*, by Wladislaw Namyslowsky (Lwów, 1926), is a monograph on medieval Serbian law; and *Proces chorwacki XIII wieku*, by the same author (Cracow, 1927), deals with the administration of justice in thirteenth-century Croatia.

*Zakon o parničnom postupku sa komentarom, uvodnim zakonom i registrom pojmova* is a commentary by Borivoje Poznić, Mihailo Vržalić, and Franjo Bačić on the new Code of Civil Procedure, published in 1957.

Adam P. Lazarević's *Osnovi izvršnog postupka sa stečajnim postupkom i prinudnom likvidacijom preduzeća* (Skoplje, 1956) is a commentary on execution, bankruptcy, and the winding up of economic enterprises.

*Kriminalna politika in njene tendence v socialistični družbi*, by Ljubo Bavcon (Ljubljana, 1958), presents a theoretical study of socialist legislative policy in the field of criminology.

The second edition of Nikola Stjepanović's *Upravno pravo FNRJ (opšti deo)* (1958) provides a comprehensive introduction to Yugoslav administrative law.

*Sistem lokalne samouprave u Jugoslaviji* (1957), by Jovan Djordjević, is a reference book on Yugoslav local government.

*Die Wirtschaft Jugoslawiens*, published by the Belgrade Institute for Foreign Trade

in 1936, is a compendium on Yugoslavia's economic development during the period 1918-35; and *Privreda FNRJ u periodu 1947-1956*, published by the Institute for Economics of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, is another such compendium covering the period 1947-56.

*Društveno planiranje u Jugoslaviji* (1958), by Jakov Sirotković, is a monograph on contemporary economic planning in Yugoslavia.

*Društveno upravljanje u Jugoslaviji* (1957), by Leon Geršković, is a monograph on the Titoist type "social" government.

*Samoupravljanje proizvodjača u privredi* (1958), by Pavle Kovać and Djordje Miljević, deals with the role of the representatives of the producers in government, and *Društveno upravljanje u oblasti socijalne zaštite* (1958), by Gvozden Jovančević and Ljubomir Purić, discusses "social" government with respect to protection of labor.

Milan Piroćanac's *Medjunarodni položaj Srbije* (1892), is a fundamental work on Serbia's foreign policy; and an anonymous work entitled *Srpska narodna misao i M. Piroćanac*, published in 1895, is a critical study of Serbia's foreign policy under Piroćanac, under whom the first secret convention between Serbia and Austria was entered into in 1881.

Stojan Novaković's *Dvadeset godina ustavne politike u Srbiji (1883-1903)* (1912) represents a most valuable contribution to the history of constitutional development in Serbia.

Radoslav V. Radić's *Die Verfassung des obersten Kirchen-regiments in der Orthodox-Katholischen Kirche bei den Serben in Oesterreich-Ungarn* (Werschetz [Vršac], 1877-78) is a comprehensive historical study of Serbian Orthodox Church organization in Hungary.

## Early Printed Books

The codified works of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian were embraced in separate, independent codes. One, called *Institutiones*, was a textbook for beginners; the *Pandectae* or *Digestae* was an encyclopedia of quotations from the best-known legal writers; the third was a compilation technically called the "Code" (*Codex*); and finally there was the *Novellae constitutiones*, a collection of imperial enactments issued after the promulgation of the *Codex*. No general title for the entire works just mentioned was ever used until Denys Godefroy in his 1583 edition printed all the works as a set. Fifteenth- and sixteenth-century printers issued the Justinian compilations mostly under the following independent titles which had been established by medieval glossators: *Digestum vetus*, *Digestum infortiatum*, *Digestum novum*, *Volumen parvum*, *Codex*, and *Institutiones*. Prior to the Godefroy edition the Justinian text was not established nor were the *glossae*, the annotations, uniform in the earlier editions. The following incunabular edition was received last year:

*Institutiones*. Milan, Joannes Antonius de Honate, for Petrus Antonius de Castelliono and Ambrosius de Caymis, 14 Oct. (II. Id. Oct.), 1482. Hain, *Repertorium* (with Copinger's Supplement), \*9511. *Gesamtkat. d. Wiegendr.*, 7607. Stillwell, *Second Census*, J471.

The *Institutiones* were enacted in 533 by order of the Emperor Justinian. Although edited for school use, they have the validity of an imperial statute. Like the other parts of Justinian's compilation, they have exerted enormous influence on the legal culture of Europe. The text of the acquired incunabular edition of the *Institutiones* is surrounded (*see illustration*) by the *glossa ordinaria* of Accursius (ca. 1182-1260).

The *Second Census* lists no other copy in the United States of:

*Volumen parvum, Novellae constitutiones, etc.* Milan, Joannes Antonius de Honate, for Petrus Antonius de Castelliono and Ambrosius de Caymis, 28 Nov. (IV. Kal. Dec.), 1482. Hain, *Repertorium*, 9627. *Gesamtkat. d. Wiegendr.*, 7757.

The *Volumen parvum* is an arrangement of parts of the Justinian compilation, which did not originate at the time of the Emperor Justinian nor is it used today. By this title the medieval scholars designated the translation from Greek into Latin of the *Novellae constitutiones* (*Authenticum*), the last three books of the *Codex*, as well as some sources of canon and feudal law. A part of the usual medieval glosses and commentaries, the acquired work contains a gloss on the *Constitutio Frederici* which is not to be found in any other incunabular edition of the *Institutiones*.

Another noteworthy incunabulum is the following:

*Codex Justinianus*. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 30 Jan. (III. Kal. Feb.), 1488. Hain, *Repertorium* (with Copinger's Supplement), 9609. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* (XV cent.), II, p. 432 (IB 7387). *Gesamtkat. d. Wiegendr.*, 7735. Stillwell, *Second Census*, J523.

The *Codex* was enacted in 534 by order of the Emperor Justinian under the title *Codex repetitae praelectionis*. It comprises 12 books of imperial enactments, covering the period from Hadrian (117-138) to Justinian. Book I deals with ecclesiastical law; books II-VIII with private law; book IX with criminal law; and books X-XII with administrative law. The incunabular editions of the *Codex*, following the pattern set up by the medieval scholars, contain only the first nine books. The last three (on administrative law) were published as an integral part of the *Volumen parvum*. Like all editions printed before 1490, the text of the work acquired is surrounded only by the *glossa ordinaria* of Accursius.

A post-incunabular edition is also worthy of mention:

[*Institutiones*]. *Instituta cum divisionibus et summariis*. [Venetiis, per Petrum Liectintesteyn, 1503]. Proctor, *Index*, pt. 2, section 2, no. 12989.

In addition to the text of the *Institutiones*, this contains the *summaria* of Angelo dei Gambilioni (d. 1451) inserted between the paragraphs of the *glossa ordinaria* of Accursius and the commentaries of other annotators.

*Statuta Bassanensa*. [Vicētie, p. Hēricū de Scō Urso, 1506]. Proctor, *Index*, pt. 2, section 2, no. 13916.

This is a collection of basic sources of law of the Italian city of Bassano, which during the Middle Ages enjoyed municipal self-government. (See illustration.)

Goffredo da Trani. *Summa super titulos decretalium*. [Cologne, Johann Guldenschaff, ca. 1481]. Hain, *Repertorium*, \*15598. Polain, *Catalogue (Belgique)*, 1554.

Goffredo da Trani (d. ca. 1245), a student of Azzo of Bologna, was well-known as a canonist in the fifteenth century. His *Summa super titulos decretalium* is one of the earliest commentaries on the *Decretales*, which were enacted by Gregory IX on September 5, 1234. It represents a complete manual on canon law, and because of the clarity of its presentation is considered an outstanding work. It has been widely used; for almost four centuries publishers have found it necessary to print new editions.

Paulus de Castro. *Consilia et allegationes*. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, Oct. 1485. Hain, *Repertorium* (with Copinger's Supplement), \*4641. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* (XV cent.), II, p. 428 (IC 7334). Stillwell, *Second Census*, P145.

Paulus de Castro (fl. 1400), a pupil of Baldo degli Ubaldi, held professorships at the universities of Siena (1390), Avignon (1394), and Florence (1416), and later of

Bologna and Perugia. He distinguished himself among his contemporaries by displaying in his works a critical viewpoint unusual for his time. In addition to his treatise (lecture) on parts of the Justinian compilation, Paulus de Castro wrote *Consilia et allegationes*. The *Consilia* were opinions rendered by law professors at the request of litigants or judges. At times local laws made such requests obligatory in certain instances. Because of its value the *Consilia* of Paulus de Castro were published and used for a long time not only in Italy but in other European countries.

Tedeschi, Nicolò. *Super prima parte secundi libri decretalium*. Venice, Andreas Torresanus, de Asula, 24 July (IX. Kal. Aug.), 1483. Hain, *Repertorium* (with Copinger's Supplement), \*12313 (II). Polain, *Catalogue (Belgique)*, 3846 (II). Stillwell, *Second Census*, P48 (11).

Nicolò Tedeschi (d. 1445), known as abbas Panormitanus or Siculus, taught canon law at the universities of Parma (1412-18), Siena (1419-30), and Bologna (1431-32). He wrote *Consilia*, *Disputationes*, *Flores juris utriusque*, *Repetitiones*, and other legal works, but his most important contribution was the series of lectures on the five books of the *Decretales* of Gregory IX. His authority as a canonist was so great that he was universally called *lucerna juris* (lamp of the law).

Bartolus de Saxoferrato. *Super prima parte codicis*. Venice, Andreas Torresanus, de Asula, 21 Oct. (XII. Kal. Nov.) 1488. Hain, *Repertorium*, \*2546 (I). *Gesamtkat d. Wiegendr.*, 3497. Pelechot, *Cat. Gén.*, 1905.

Bartolus de Saxoferrato (1314-1357) was an extremely productive scholar whose reputation for centuries was not surpassed by any legal writer in Europe. Among his works, his commentary on the Codex of Justinian is his most important. It had lasting influence, especially in Spain and Portugal.

Auerbach, Johannes. *Processus juris*. [Lipsi, per Wolfgangū Monacensem (i.e. Stöckel), 1512].

Johannes Auerbach (fl. 1405) was a German jurist who held a professorship at the University of Erfurt. The *Processus juris* was a well-used work and was re-edited several times during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, not only in Germany but also in France, Italy, and other countries.

### Far Eastern Countries

#### JAPAN<sup>15</sup>

The second edition (1958) of the late Prof. MIURA Hiroyuki's encyclopedic *Zoku hoseishi no kenkyu* (The Continued Study of Legal History) has been received. Emphasizing historical method over the strictly legal approach, the author examined social phenomena that called for legislation peculiar to each specific period. Ancient Japanese law, in his opinion, was influenced by foreign laws such as those of China; but Japanese customary law, a kind of natural law, already existed before Chinese law was brought to Japan and, in fact, the former exerted some influence upon the latter. His analysis divides Japanese legal history into four periods: the ancient period, when indigenous Japanese law first developed; the Middle Age, which saw frequent cultural exchange with China and the adoption of the legal system of the Sui or T'ang dynasty, followed by a further development of customary law; the age of military ascendancy, when each feudal lord ruled his own territory independently, continuing through the Tokugawa Shogunate, which was characterized by many codifications but tended on the whole to support the class system; and the Meiji era, which saw a second period of adoption of foreign laws.

<sup>15</sup> Publications mentioned in this section were issued in Tokyo.

*Nampô shotô no hôteki chii* (Symposium on the Legal Status of the Southern Islands), edited by YOSHIDA Tsugunobe and published in 1958, presents 12 articles by scholars in the field of international law discussing the question of control of the Ryukyu Islands. Most of them focus their attention on two questions: whether the Ryukyus should be put under trusteeship, and whether Japan desires the restoration in full of her sovereignty over territories whose inhabitants have a historic affinity with the Japanese people.

*Rôdôhō no kaitakusha tachi* (The Pioneers of Labor Law), by SONDA Hideharu, published in 1959, presents his "recollections on the history of labor law for 40 years" and recalls the achievements of German and Japanese scholars who pioneered in this field.

The third and fourth volumes of *Nihon kindaihō hattatsushi: Shihonshugi to hô no hatten* (History of the Development of Modern Japanese Law: Capitalism and Legal Development), edited by UKAI Nobushige and published in 1959, have been received; the first was acquired last year. This series aims to analyze the function and structure of the "Law of State" in connection with Japanese economic, social, and political development under the influence of the capitalist system over a period of about 80 years, from the Meiji Restoration to the end of World War II.

HISHIKI Kôhei's *Gaikokujin tôrokuho chikujô kaisetsu* (Detailed Commentary on the Alien Registration Law) furnished timely comment in view of the fact that in 1957, when it was published, some 650,000 aliens were residing in Japan. It gives a survey of the legislative background leading to the adoption of the Alien Registration Law, promulgated in 1947 at the request of the Occupation authorities, and analyzes the 22 articles at length. The author makes the point that the old Im-

perial law on alien registration was employed as an anti-espionage measure to facilitate police functions, whereas the present law purports to be for the benefit of aliens.

*Nihon kempô gairon* (An Introduction to the Japanese Constitution), by OISHI Yoshio, published in 1958, has a detailed introduction on the concept of state and jurisprudence, followed by a discussion of the most important constitutional problems, such as the no-war clause, democracy, economy, local autonomy, the amendment of the Constitution, and the separation of powers. Although the author does not altogether reject individual rights, he tends to lay more stress on the strengthening of the state function and restoration of the prewar Tenno system.

*Kyôsei shikko no jitsumu* (Practice Concerning Compulsory Execution), by NAKAKURA Sadashige, published in 1958, explains the complicated procedures connected with compulsory execution, giving a full account of necessary forms, court decisions, resolutions, and statements by authorities. It emphasizes practical problems rather than theoretical ones, and consequently will serve as a useful handbook.

SHIMOYAMA Isaburô's *Kaitei tegata kokitte chôkai hanreishu* (A Revised Collection of Annotated Cases on Bills and Notes) appeared in a new edition in 1957. This casebook for the practitioner gives 657 decisions of the Supreme Court and the lower courts, handed down between 1899 and 1956. Each case is presented in the form of a question and then answered with a brief digest of court decisions and the author's commentary. Other works in this field that have been received are *Hanrei chûshin tegataho kokitteho*, by the same author, and *Tegata kokitteho kôgi* (A Lecture on Laws of Bills and Notes), by YOSHINAGA Eisuke.

*Matsukawa saiban* (The Trial of Matsukawa), by HIROTSU Kazuo, published in 1958, is a voluminous study of a celebrated case involving an obstruction of the railroad system which resulted in the death of several persons. This and two similar preceding incidents had been reported by the press as caused by a Communist plot. The author, a news critic and novelist, concludes that the records of the lower courts contain mistakes in proceeding by which all 20 of the accused were found guilty on their first trial and 17 out of the 20 on their second, and that the judgments rendered by the courts show wrong finding of guilt solely on the basis of confession by co-actors or of mistake of fact.

ISHII Teruhiza and HAGIZAWA Kiyohiko's *Rôdôhō* (Labor Law), published in 1958, is the fifteenth volume in the series entitled "Collection of Case Law." Some 303 decisions of the Supreme Court and the lower courts handed down between 1948 and 1958 are included. Each case is given a summary of the facts, a *précis* of the court's decision, and commentary by the authors. The explanations and criticism in the annotations are valuable in clarifying the nature of case law and in formulating labor law theories.

*Gyôseihō kyôkasho* (A Textbook of Administrative Law), by YANASE Yoshimoto, published in 1958, was written for his students by a professor at Tôhoku University. The fundamental principles of administrative law are treated from the statutory rather than the judicial point of view, and clear and concise definitions of current terminology are given.

Japan's Mining Law, first enacted in 1905, has contributed much to the country's economic progress. The present law, incorporating revisions of the old one, went into effect on January 31, 1951. The Library has acquired a copy of *Kôgyô reikishu* (A Collection of Mining Regulations), published by the Mining Division (Tsushô

Sangyôshô Kôzankyoku) in 1957, which contains every regulation and official ruling issued since 1905.

Two volumes in the field of jurisprudence deserve mention. KAWASHIMA Takeyoshi's *Kagaku toshitenô hôritsugaku* (Jurisprudence as a Science), published in a revised edition in 1958, is a discussion of the methodology of legal science which concludes that jurisprudence can be an empirical social science and that as such it is capable of terminating the isolation which it has maintained for more than a thousand years. ICHIEN Kazuo's *Hô no kaishaku to tekiyô* (Interpretation and Application of Law), published in 1958, examines the most important problem of jurisprudence and concludes that the interpretation and application of law are two different functions which should be clearly distinguished.

TAGAMI Jôji's treatises on police law and defense law were published in 1958 under the title *Keisatsuhô boeihô* as the twelfth volume in the series entitled "Complete Series of Jurisprudence." The first discusses the origin of police law with reference to constitutional law and administrative law, compares its evolution in other countries, and gives critiques of the Police Function Law and the Police Organization Law. The second traces the history of defense law, taking into consideration the various constitutional problems involved and the anti-military policy of the Allied Powers. An introductory chapter presents a survey of the formation of the defense law of the German Federal Republic, the political conditions of which the author regards as somewhat similar to those of Japan.

#### KOREA <sup>19</sup>

*Sin kukka poanpôp haesôl* (Commentary on the New Security Law), published

<sup>19</sup> All publications mentioned in this section were issued in Seoul.

in 1959 by Yom Chong-ch'ôl, is the first attempt by a professor of law to explain and comment upon the controversial new National Security Law, which was passed unanimously by the National Assembly on December 24, 1958, with only the ruling Liberal Party members present. Members of the opposition party have claimed that the law will work to their disadvantage in future elections and will lead to one-party leadership because, they declare, it gives those in power the authority to curb freedom of the press under the guise of protecting the country from subversion. Analyzing the 40 articles of the law, the author finds that prevention of external invasion is its fundamental purpose, and that it is a provisional measure in that it shall be effective until Korea is unified; and he makes a special effort to provide his readers with reasonable grounds for supporting the law.

*Hônphôp taegang* (An Introduction to Constitutional Law), by PAK Ch'on-il, published in 1958, is a short textbook addressed to college students. Beginning with a definition of various concepts—such as law, state, and constitution—it covers state and government organization, with discussions of such subjects as constitutional guarantee of individual rights, territorial problems, the power and purpose of the state, democratic principles, and the separation of powers.

LEE Han-ki's *Kukjaepôp* (International Law), published in 1958, is a well-written introduction to its field which concentrates on problems arising during peacetime. The author's research is based primarily upon materials written by English and American authorities, and, in the manner of the latter, he cites numerous cases illustrating the theoretical aspects of his subject.

*Pôphak* (Jurisprudence), edited by KO Pyông-guk and OM Min-yông, is a two-volume work which aims to provide a com-

prehensive body of legal knowledge for beginners and practitioners. The Library has acquired the first volume (1958), containing articles by CHON Wŏn-bae on the fundamental theory of law, by HYON Sŭng-jong on legal history, by YI Hyŏng-ho on constitutional law, by UM Min-yong on administrative law, and by KIM Chi-son on labor law.

*Kwansepŏp haeui* (Commentary on Customs Law), by OM Sŭng-hwan, is both a textbook for university students and a reference book for practitioners, and is the first treatise to be written on the customs law, which has been amended four times since its enactment. Volume 1, published in 1958, has been received. The writer, who was formerly the director of the Seoul Custom House, covers the interpretation both of Korean customs law and of foreign systems.

*Haengjongpŏp* (Administrative Law), by KANG Mun-yong, published in 1958 in two volumes, is the most recently received textbook on administrative law. It consists of lectures delivered by the author at several universities over the course of 10 years. A discussion of the formation and development of general administrative law theory, presenting comparisons with the French, German, and American systems, is followed by a treatment of practical problems arising from the actual enforcement of statutory or customary administrative law. Another textbook in the same field, entitled *Haengjongpŏp yongu* and published in 1958, is the work of PYON U-chang.

Many books have been published on the new Korean Civil Code, which was promulgated on February 22, 1958, and will be put into final effect on January 1, 1960. *Sin chinjŏk sangsŏkpŏp yoron* (The New Relatives and Succession Law), by CHONG Kwang-hyon, published in 1958, is a timely exposition and commentary by an authority in this field, covering an important sec-

tion of the Code, and distinguishing between the new statutory law and old customary law on the subject. Other books on the Code which the Library has acquired are *Sinminpŏp: minpŏp ch'ongch'uk*, *mulkwŏnpŏp* (1958), *Sinch'aekwŏn chongnon* (1958), and *Sinch'aekwŏn kangnon* (1958), all by KIM Chŭng-han and AN I-jun; *Sin minpŏp ch'ongch'uk* (1958), by CHANG Kyŏng-hak; *Sin minpŏp ch'ongch'uk* (1958) and *Sin mulkwŏnpŏp* (1958), by KIM Ki-sŏn; *Sin minpŏp haeui: ch'aekown ch'ongnon* (1958), by KIM Yong-jin; and *Sin minpŏp ch'ongch'uk kangui* (1959), by YI Yŏng-sŏp.

*Hyŏngpŏphak* (Criminology), by CHONG Chang-un, published in 1958, is a textbook which aims to reconcile differences of views between the traditional and positivist schools of criminology, and to resolve discrepancies between its theory and practice. In doing so, the author refers to recent legislation in various countries and makes a critical analysis of the Korean Criminal Code. Another recent publication in this field is *Hyŏngpŏp kaknon*, by PAK Sam-se, issued in 1959, which is concerned with the provisions of criminal law.

In addition to the *Kwanbo* (Official Gazette), which is regularly received, the Library has acquired the *Popnyul jip*, issued by the Minuiwon Samauch'o (Administrative Office of the National Assembly), which has recorded the laws passed or amended during the thirtieth session of the Assembly in 1958.

#### THAILAND <sup>20</sup>

*Kham athibāi dōi phisdān kotmāi hun-sūan lae bōrisat* (Annotation of Partnership and Corporate Laws), by Nai Thawi Charoenphitak, published in 1951, derives from lectures given by the author at the Law School and School of Commerce and

<sup>20</sup> Publications mentioned in this section were issued in Bangkok.

Accountancy of Thammasat University. It can be said to be one of the most complete annotations of this particular branch of Thai law. Beginning with general provisions, it takes up the various specific subjects concerned with ordinary partnerships, limited partnerships, and limited companies. Citations of English law books and cases are made throughout so that comparison may be made with decisions of the Thai Supreme Court.

*Chumnum kotmāi pokkhong* (Commentaries on Administrative Laws), by Yut Sāenguthai, issued in 1952, is a combination of a manual and a reference book. In his introduction the author states that he is addressing himself to all Thai government officials, upon whom the burdens of duty for a modernized nation will fall. It is one of the few Thai legal books that have been so addressed. It presents texts, with the author's commentaries, of the 1952 Constitution, acts of the National Assembly, civil service regulations, and other material directly concerned with administration on the national level.

The same author, one of his nation's outstanding law authorities, published *Kham athibāi riang matrā pramūan kotmāi thidin* (Land Code Annotated) in 1955; and the Library has also acquired his *Kham athibāi phra rāt banyat rāeng ngān* (Commentary on Labor Law) and *Kham athibāi riang matrā pramūan kotmāi āyā* (Penal Code Annotated), both issued in 1957. In the first, he attempted to simplify for all levels of readers the newly issued Land Code of 1954, which superseded 14 prior land acts and was designed to modify land legislation in accordance with new thoughts on "the distribution of wealth in a free democratic society." The second is an exposition of the 152-section Labor Act of 1956, which has since been repealed by a proclamation of October 31, 1958, dissolving all labor unions. The third provides brief interpretations of each of the 398 sections of the Penal Code of 1956, which revised, modified, and amended the one previously enacted in 1908.

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## SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*Abraham Lincoln; an Exhibition at the Library of Congress in Honor of the 150th Anniversary of His Birth.* 1959. 94 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$1.25 a copy.

*Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind, 1953-57.* 1958. 145 p. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

*Catalog of the 17th National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year.* 1959. 8 p. Free upon request to the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

*Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson.* Vol. 5. 1959. 442 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$3.50 a copy.

### Classification Schedules:

*Class D. History—General and Old World.* Second edition, 1959. 747 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$5.75 a copy.

*Class H. Social Sciences.* Third edition, 1959, with supplementary pages. 614, 123 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$4.00 a copy.

*Class S. Agriculture—Plant and Animal Industry, Fish Culture and Fisheries, Hunting Sports.* Third edition, 1959. 37 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$1.25 a copy.

*Documents of International Meetings 1953.* Compiled by Robert W. Schaaf. 1959. 210 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$1.50 a copy.

*Folk Music: A Selection of Folk Songs, Ballads, Dances, Instrumental Pieces, and Folk Tales of the United States and Latin America; Catalog of Phonograph Records.* 1959. 103 p. For sale by the Recording Laboratory, Music Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price 25 cents a copy.

*National Library of Medicine Catalog. A List of Works Represented by National Library of Medicine Cards.* 1958. 1959. 1,031 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$17.50,

plus 40 cents postage. This annual volume supplements the 1950-54 quinquennial edition, the 1955 volume of the *Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog*, and the 1956 and 1957 volumes of the *National Library of Medicine Catalog*. With the *Current List of Medical Literature*, the present *National Library of Medicine Catalog* serves as a continuation of the Library's bibliographical record, begun in 1880 with the advent of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office*.

*New Serial Titles.* 1958 cumulation (second series). 1959. 1,275 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$55.00 a year, plus \$1.25 postage, for monthly issues and cumulative annual volume.

*Selected Maps and Charts of Antarctica, An Annotated List of Maps of the South Polar Regions Published Since 1945.* Compiled by Richard W. Stephenson. 1959. 193 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$1.50 a copy.

*Some Sociological Aspects of Music.* A lecture delivered by Jaap Kunst, Head Curator, Department of Cultural and Physical Anthropology of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, in the Whitall Pavilion of the Library of Congress, October 27, 1955. 1958. 25 p. Free upon request to the Music Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

*World List of Future International Meetings, June 1959-May 1962.* June 1959. Part I: *Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine.* 96 p. Part II: *Social, Cultural, Commercial, Humanistic.* 78 p. Prepared by the International Organizations Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Part I, 70 cents a copy or \$7.00 a year, domestic, and \$8.50 a year, foreign; Part II, 50 cents a copy or \$5.00 a year, domestic, and \$6.25 a year, foreign. This is a new monthly calendar of international meetings, which lists more than 2,100 meetings. It will continue to be published in two separate parts, each with its own index. The meetings listed in each issue are those scheduled to convene during a period of 3 years from the date of the issue; thus, the first issue (June 1959) lists meetings through May 1962.

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